Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

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A TALE OF A SCAR.

It was years ago when I received that young man, when my hair was black, cheek ruddy with health, and the fire of youth and manhood invigorated my veins. It was a well laid scheme by as [illegible] a rascal as ever disgraced the garb [illegible] and if you will remain, spend the evening, and sip a glass of claret with me, I will spin you the yarn.

Captain Ashbury Crowell was an old and successful shipmaster, who had long since retired from his arduous profession with a large share of this world's goods. His wife, though past the meridian of life, still possessed claims to beauty which even young must have more than envied the fond hearts of her husband, of whom Hamlin was the prettiest girl on the cape. I was in the habit of calling on the old gentleman occasionally, and was invariably treated with as much kindness by a merchant in his broadcloth, although at the time, I only boasted a clerk's [illegible]

Our glasses were filled, the ice jingled [illegible] the ruby wine sparkled, and the veteran opening a choice brand of [illegible] cigar, motioned for me to do [illegible] and leaning back in his chair the veteran began:

"It was a young man when I made my first trip to Africa. Young, let me see, I was [illegible] twenty years of age, and in the [illegible] capacity of the clipper schooner Gambia, [illegible] going to sea—young man, I was twelve years of age—so upon I was turned adrift early, but like a [illegible] to the surface by my own exertions was rewarded by my owners by being placed in charge of the fore-and-[illegible]

"But that was not all. Another event, important one, marked that period [illegible]. For some time I had been [illegible] company with—as I have often [illegible] the prettiest girl on the cape, though I had offered her a tow line [illegible], she would not say the word [illegible] fast and belay. But my promotion was much for her, and backed [illegible] good looks, (I can say that now [illegible] Sallie Hamlin consented [illegible]

"The Gambia was loaded, all ready to [illegible] the West coast on a trading trip, [illegible] accompanied me from the parental [illegible] future home.

"I made the coast in safety, cruising [illegible] point, disposing of my goods [illegible] profit, and storing the gold [illegible] and palm oil safe below hatches. [illegible] the height of the slave trade then, [illegible] a considerable of the deepest dye [illegible] opinion on the coast.

"I had about sold out, and was [illegible] shape a course for home, but as [illegible] short of water, I made up my [illegible] for the Rio Pongo and obtain [illegible] as the location was noted [illegible] of the article—not an unimportant [illegible] on the coast.

"I passed through the surf and over the bar in safety, and found our[illegible] winding onward between the sedgy [illegible] fringed in mangroves. Soon the [illegible] became covered with tall, majestic [illegible] whose limbs swept a net-work [illegible] of vines. Immense leaves lie [illegible] on the lazy air, while groves of [illegible] banana, coffee plantains, and [illegible] were met with at every turn of [illegible]. The land was fragrant with [illegible] air vocal with brilliant feathered [illegible], and all Nature appeared to [illegible] as slowly warped up that sluggish [illegible] river under the guidance of a [illegible] pilot.

"I, who was on deck under the [illegible] was in ecstasy at the gorgeous [illegible] to my eye she never looked [illegible] in her life.

"We anchor in a bend of the [illegible] at that point was both broad [illegible]. The pilot left us in his canoe, [illegible] and the proper persons [illegible] next day to negotiate for the [illegible]

"Everything but secure up that [illegible] for you must know I [illegible] cargo aboard, and then [illegible] wife, who was dearer to me [illegible] all besides; so I made the [illegible] boarding nettings and fit [illegible] rail, clean fore and aft, [illegible] iron cannon balls were [illegible] the bulwarks for the [illegible] them into canoes should [illegible] with evil intentions. [illegible] ones I mean—but old [illegible] cutlasses in abundance. My [illegible] I had put in order while [illegible] to the schooner were loaded [illegible] for use.

"I did not sleep much the first night, [illegible] on deck until daylight, while [illegible] forward slept on their [illegible] ready for a call at a moment's [illegible]

"Company with my wife, who was an [illegible], we watched the sun slowly rise [illegible] the far distant mountains. Along [illegible] a dense stratum of mist lay [illegible] reflecting the light pouring in [illegible] rays from the east. Above the [illegible] beautiful verdure of numerous [illegible] could be discerned, as the sun cleared [illegible] pinnacle, the fogs of the river [illegible] like silent phantoms, quietly [illegible] from the earthly scenes they [illegible] since nightfall. The sun [illegible] in his terrible splendor. Africa [illegible] to our view, and the blue sky [illegible] forest reveled in a halo of golden [illegible]

"Such, young man is a sunrise in that favored land.

"My attention had been attracted by the strange scenes about me, and the sharp eye of my wife was the first to detect a canoe containing a single person, paddling down the placid surface of the Pongo.

"By the aid of my glass I saw that the stranger was a European, dressed in a white shirt, white pants and a wide-brimmed, grass hat. He appeared to be shy of the vessel, dipping his paddle carefully into the water, and approaching the schooner very cautiously.

"At times he would remove the cigar he was smoking from his lips, and stretch forward as if to examine us from truck to keelson, which fact nettled me somewhat. I was an honest trader, young man, and no one had occasion to be suspicious of me.

"Stepping on the monkey-rail in full sight of the fellow, I hailed him, waved my hat, and invited him to come aboard without further backing and filling.

"With a splash his paddle struck the water, and in a few seconds the fleet canoe glided alongside. I stepped to the gangway to receive my visitor, and saw at a glance he was a Portuguese. His complexion was almost tawny, his hair dark as an Indian's, while his moustache and eyes were intensely black. Tall and well formed, he sprang lightly over the gangway, shook me by the hand, and catching a view of Sallie, who was on the poop under the awning, he raised his hat, his snakish eyes betraying both wonder and admiration at her rare beauty. I pretended not to notice it, but, young man, it made me feel decidedly uncomfortable, while I conceived a violent dislike for the fellow at first sight.

"He spoke excellent English, and with well-bred dignity introduced himself as Don Manuel. I invited him to breakfast, which was about ready, and Sallie was more than pleased with the fellow's smooth tongue, and the glowing reports he made of his plantation ashore. He invited us to call in the cool of the evening, which I met with an evasive reply, and he quietly changed the current of his conversation by proceeding to business.

"'Now may I ask, captain, what your business is here—you are not a slaver?'

"'God forbid, Don Manuel, I am no pirate. I came here for water.'

"'And you could not have hit a better place. I will furnish you with a good article at a moderate price. I would not advise you to expose your men, captain, and this evening I will send you a load. Allow me to congratulate you, captain, upon possessing such a lovely woman for a wife. It is seldom our shores are graced by the fair sex.'

"'I do not require your congratulations, Don Manuel,' I replied, sternly, and I imagined I detected a malicious smile playing around the corners of his mouth. However, his white teeth gleamed with an unpleasant shimmer through his dark moustache, and I felt relieved when he rose to take his departure.

"Once on deck, he glanced keenly along the deck, but the cannon-balls and firearms had been removed during the morning, while the men were washing down decks.

"'You do not appear to be very well armed, captain,' the fellow drawled out, in a careless tone, as he pitched the stump of his cigar overboard; and his eye glittered with a strange expression as he turned away.

"I was somewhat taken aback by the question, and stammered out that I had no occasion for guns, almost before I was aware of it.

"'Well, well, captain, there can be no use for them here; but slavers, you know, generally go well equipped in that respect. But, adieu, captain; I shall expect you and the charming lady, your wife, this evening. In the meanwhile, be on the lookout for the load of water at dusk,' and, with a parting salute, Don Manuel descended the side. His canoe darted rapidly through the water, and was soon lost to view amid the reedy shores of the river.

"Once more we were alone, and, young man, my wife agreed with me that our visitor had the stamp of a bold, bad man.

"If I had not been pressed for water—actually compelled to have it—I should have been a fleet to the Pongo at once, so great was the dislike I had taken to my late visitor.

"I did not suffer myself to long remain idle, however. As I would be compelled to pass another night in the river, I prepared the vessel at all points for an attack, should one be made. Several times the eyes of the Portuguese had been fastened on my wife with an expression that made my fingers tingle to clutch his throat, but I restrained myself.

"The vessel's sides were thoroughly slushed, the anchor hove up, and a light kedge run far ahead. Stout lines were rove fore and aft in addition to the nettings, and the arms reprimed once more.

"Young man, you may depend I watched the sun set that day with more than common interest, until, worn out and exhausted, I went below for a few minutes to get some rest. Throwing wide the stern windows to admit the air, I laid on the transom in a half doze, from which I was aroused by the gruff voice of the mate, who reported a large canoe dropping down under the bows.

"In an instant I was on deck, and my glass revealed a canoe full forty feet in length, evidently filled with water casks, but carefully covered with mattings. The Portuguese stood in the stern guiding the craft; by his side was a half-naked negro, while four brawny fellows tugged at the oars.

"I passed the word for all hands to stand by their arms, while I cocked my double-barreled rifle and loosened the sharp cutlass in the scabbard which I wore buckled around my waist. Sallie I directed to retire below, and under no circumstances to come on deck.

"The small, fleet canoe of the Portuguese I noticed towing astern of the larger craft, but the next instant I was hailing the Don, who waived his hat in token of salutation.

"'How much water have you?' I shouted.

"'About one thousand gallons, Captain.'

"'Why are you so particular about covering it up?' I demanded.

"'Would you have me poison you, Captain, and your beauteous lady? Do you think I would allow the roses of her cheeks to pale by drinking malaria which quickly taints the water here? Oh, no, Captain, I am more considerate than that. Throw us a line, please, and we will swing round with the tide, alongside.'

"The rope was thrown, and hearing the voice of the Portuguese conversing in a low tone with the negro, I jumped on the rail to ascertain the meaning of the conference.

"Like magic the matting was jerked forcibly aside; full two score woolly heads leaped suddenly into view, and as their barbarous war-cry rang out with a simultaneous yell, their huge clubs were brought heavily down on the tough boarding nettings.

"The exultant yell of Don Manuel aroused all the evil blood in my body, and I gave the word to fire in a voice thick with passion.

"A shout of defiance burst from the throats of my little crew as they rallied to the rescue, while the sharp reports of the muskets, followed by moans and screams, proved that the fire was not altogether ineffectual.

"A few of the sooty rascals succeeded in gaining our deck, but a stroke from my cutlass stretched one of them lifeless, and the remainder sought safety in flight. I looked about on all sides for the wily Portuguese and his sooty companion, but they were nowhere to be seen, and I was forced to forgo the pleasure of giving them the contents of my rifle, which had been reserved for the purpose.

"The slush on the schooner's sides had aided us materially in impeding the efforts of the darkies to board, and while they were holding a hurried consultation as to the best course to pursue, I assisted their dull brains by ordering a number of the men standing by to heave the shot overboard; for, do you see, young man, I was averse to shedding the blood of the 'niggers' whom I looked upon as mere tools of the Portuguese.

"The mate carried the order out to the letter, and as the solid globes of iron went crashing through the frail timbers of the canoe, the darkies disappeared as if by magic.

"At that moment I heard a low moan from the cabin, which I recognized at once as Sallie's, and I can tell you my heart was in my mouth as I sprang foward the companion-way, closely followed by the mate.

"The first thing I saw, through the gloom of the room, was the form of my wife, struggling in the brawny embrace of a negro, and as my cutlass passed through his infernal carcass, I received a slashing cut from the Portuguese's dirk; and that was the way, young man, that I am indebted for this scar which I shall carry with me to my grave.

"I never felt the pain then, but as the hot blood gushed out, filling my eyes for the moment, I lost sight of the Don. But the mate was on the alert, and as I staggered to one side he caught the rascal just as he was scrambling through the stern window, by which he had effected an entrance while I had been busy on deck. The light canoe was discovered towing under the counter, and the rascal had fully intended to have sheered off with my Sallie. But, thank God, he failed.

"By my directions, the Don, as he called himself, was secured; the men manned the capstan, and we kedged down the river as rapidly as the darkness would admit. The decks were cleansed from all signs of the attack we had sustained, and then my wife, who had recovered from her fright, found time to dress my wound, which had become exceedingly painful.

"By daylight we were lying at the mouth of the river, with our lower sails set, waiting for an opportunity to cross the bar. The mate had discovered a spring close by the left bank of the river, and you may depend, young man, it did not take me long to obtain a limited supply.

"The land breeze had sprung up. I was in readiness to leave the infernal headlands of Pongo astern, and nothing remained for me but to punish the treachery of the Portuguese, who, pale and trembling, was brought on deck, begging in abject tones for his life.

"Now I did not intend to harm him, that is, I would not have killed him, but that he should suffer for his treachery, I was fully determined.

All hands were called, a whip rove off, and the lashings removed from the Don's arms, who, in a trembling tone, asked me if the rope was intended for him.

"I replied that it was, and that he richly deserved the fate for which I sternly bade him prepare.

"In an agony of terror he threw himself at the feet of my Sallie, who, however, turned indignantly away from him, and a sailor, by my orders, approached the Don to put the fatal noose about his neck.

"A cry of horror burst from his plaid lips as he felt the heavy hand laid on his shoulder, and with a movement quick as lightning he sprang forward and cleared the rail at a bound, falling with a splash in the turbid waters of the Pongo.

"The rail was lined by the men, who greeted the swimmer with a ferocious yell as he struck out for the shore with long, powerful strokes. No doubt the rascal imagined he was swimming for his life—and, to tell the truth, young man, he was—but I did not know it at the time.

"The mate, with a shudder, remarked to me that the place was full of alligators, who would scarcely allow so dainty a morsel to slip through their voracious jaws if once they sighted him. Sallie had overheard the remark, and, leaning on my arm, watched the fellow with a fearful interest as he neared the muddy shore.

"Suddenly three or four dark, ominous-looking objects, which had been floating with the tide, became endowed with life, and with scarcely a ripple, disappeared beneath the surface.

"The Portuguese swam on unconscious of the danger he was in, and urged on by the appeals of Sallie, I shouted to the fellow, warning him of his peril. But all the reply I received was the clenched hand of the Don, which he shook for a moment above his head, then with renewed energy directed his course for the bank, then but a few yards distant.

"The overhanging branches of a mangrove tree jutted out from the slimy shore, and grasping one of them, the Portuguese was on the point of drawing himself up, when a rush of half a dozen widespread jaws caused the wretched man to lose his hold.

"A yell of terrible intensity caused us all to shudder, and as I led the half-fainting Sallie to the cabin, I saw a tinge of blood mingling with the foam and dirty brown water of the river.

"So you see, young man, Don Manuel met with a fearful retribution, for I have no doubt his soul was black with crimes he had committed, but I never intended, never imagined for one moment, that his end would have been so horrible.

"But you must not imagine that I shed any tears over his untimely fate. On the contrary, I ordered all hands aft to splice the main brace, and my Sallie then gave each one of the old salts a bright twenty-dollar gold piece, and they deserved it, too.

"We manned the jib halliards, and as the schooner gathered headway I bade my wife to take her last look at the low, reedy shores of Africa, which she did, and although she has been my faithful companion on many a voyage, I never would take her back to that land where we had escaped so narrowly.

"There, young man, you have the yarn, and now what do you say to a stiff second mate's nip of cognac? Somehow the remembrances which spinning that twister brings up always makes me dry, and I think Sallie will join us in a glass of wine."

JAPANESE KNIGHTS ERRANT.

Ronins are military *yaconins*, generally of subordinate rank, who have been in the service of Daimios, but who, either from dismissal for misconduct, or from the disgrace, failure, or demise of their Daimios, have found themselves thrown on the world without any means of existence Brought up to the profession of arms, as well as born to it—for the military calling is there hereditary—they are unable, with their military education and instincts, to turn their hands to anything else, so that, unless they can enter the service of some other Daimios, nothing is left to them but to continue to live as they were brought up—by the sword. In other words, they take to the road as a means of subsistence, and by their depredations and recklessness are a terror to the peaceful inhabitants. Luckily, a meeting with any of these outlawed gentry never marred the harmony of our quiet rides, and not the least enjoyable part of the day's jaunt used to be the hearty welcome we received from the whole family at its close, as we returned home in the evening safe and sound. As we always on these occasions carried our loaded revolvers with us, I make no doubt that had we ever met any of these swaggering, roystering swashbucklers, we could easily have kept them at bay, as they seldom go about more numerously than in twos and threes—*Temple Bar.*

A real remedy for seasickness, says the *Journal du Havre*, is said to have at last been discovered. The formula varies with the state of the water and constitution of the individual, and the more or less liability to suffer from that distressing malady. The following is the recipe for very rough weather: Chloral, three grammes; distilled water, fifty grammes; currant syrup, sixty grammes; French essence of mint, two drops. Half the mixture to be taken on embarking.

SWEET, RESTFUL HOME.

A "COTTER'S SATURDAY NIGHT" IN DANBURY.

It is Saturday night—the dear close of a tossing, struggling, restless week. To-morrow is the Sabbath—when all labor and care are held in abeyance. Saturday night stands like a rock before the day of rest, and says to toil and worry: "Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther." Blessed Saturday night. The wearied husband and father approaches his home. He looks ahead and sees the light streaming in cheerful radiance from the windows, and wonders if that boy has got in the kindlings. He steps up on the stoop and opens the door. His faithful wife meets him at the entrance and greets him with, "Why on earth don't you clean your feet, and not lug the house full of mud?" And thus he steps into the bosom of his family, grateful for the mercies he has received, and thankful that he has a home to come to when the worry and care and toil of the week are done. Yes, he is home now, and has set his dinner-pail on one chair and laid his coat and hat on another, and with his eyes full of soap from the wash, is shouting impetuously for the towel. Saturday night in the household! What a beautiful sight! The bright light, the cheerful figured carpet, the radiant stove, the neatly laid table, with the steaming teapot, the pictures on the walls, and spotless curtains, the purring cat and bright-eyed children rubbing the plates with their fingers and looking hungrily at the canned cherries. Even the weary wife is visibly affected, and, as she steps to a closet with his hat and coat, she unconsciously observes to her husband:

"Will you never learn to hang your things up? or do you think I've got nothin' else to do but chase after you all the while you are in the house?"

He makes no reply, but as he drops into his seat at the table, with a sigh of relief, he says:

"What's the matter with that infernal lamp? Is the oil all out, or ain't the chimney been cleaned? It don't give no more light than a fire-bug."

"Turn it up, then," she retorts. "It was right enough when I put it on the table, but I suppose the children have been fooling with it. They never can keep their hands out of mischief for an instant."

"I'll fool 'em," he growls, "if they don't keep their fingers off'n things."

After this sally a silence reigns, broken only by a rustling of plates and cutlery. Then comes a whisper from one of the youth, which is promptly met in a loud key by the mother:

"Not another mouthful, I tell you. You have had one dish already, and that's enough. I ain't going to be up all night wrastling around with you, young woman; and the quicker you straighten that face the better it'll be for you."

The offender looks with abashed inquiry into the faces of her brothers and sisters, and gradually steals a glance into the face of her father, and finding no sympathy there, falls to making surreptitious grimaces at the mother, to the relief of herself and the intense edification of the other children.

The tea is finally over, that delightful Saturday night's meal, and as the appeased father stretches back in his chair, and looks dreamily at the flame dancing in the stove, he says to his first born:

"Is them kindlings cut, young man?"

Of course they have not been, and the youth replies:

"I'm going right out to do it now," and steps about lively for his hat.

"You'd better; and if I come home again and find them kindlings not cut, I won't leave a whole bone in your body. Do you hear me?"

"Yes, pa."

"Well, then, start your boots."

They are started, and the relieved father comes back with his eyes to the glad flames, and watches it abstractedly, while his thoughts are busy with the bright anticipations of the coming day of rest.

"Ain't you going down street or are you going to sit there all night?" asks his wife. He turns around and looks at her. It's a sort of mechanical movement without any apparent expression. "There's got to be something got for dinner to-morrow, and I want you to go to Adams' an' see if my hat is done, an' Thomas must have a pair of shoes, an' there ain't a bit of blacking in the house," resumes the mother. "You can tell Burroughs that that last butter he sent up ain't fit for a hog to eat, an' if he ain't got anything better than that we don't want it. You'd better get a small piece of pork while you are down, an' if you see Parks ask him when he's coming here to fix that wall. He has got the plaster off, an' there it stands, an' there's no use of trying to put the room to rights until the wall is fixed. I don't see what the old fool is thinking of to leave a room like that."

Hereupon the head of the house gets upon his feet, takes a brief, longing glance at the pleasant stove, and wants to know where in the thunder his coat and hat are, and if nothing can be left where it is put. Then she tells him that if he looks where he ought to he'll find the things fast enough. He does find them, and then goes into the kitchen, and a moment later appears with a very red face, and passionately asks if a basket can be kept in that house for five minutes at a time, and moodily follows his wife to where the basket is, and looks still moody when he is brought face to face with it, and sarcastically asked if he could see a barn if it was in front of his nose. Thus primed with the invigorating utterances of the home circle, he takes up his basket and goes down the street, leaving his faithful wife to stand as a wall of granite between the children and the canned cherries, and to finish up the work.

How to Find Out.—It don't require any astrologer, or a medium, or a gypsy with a dirty pack of cards to tell who any given person will marry.

It is very simple—lies in a nutshell, and can be expressed in a very few words.

They are these:

If a girl possess a fondness for majestic men with large whiskers make up your mind that she will marry a very small man with none.

If she declares that "mind" is all she looks for, expect to see her stand before the altar with a very pretty fellow who has just sense enough to tie a cravat bow.

If, on the contrary, she declares she must have a handsome husband, look about for the plainest person in the circle of her acquaintances and declare "that is the man," for it will be.

Men are almost as bad.

The gentleman who desires a wife with a mind and mission, marries a lisping baby who screams at the sight of a mouse, and hides her face when she hears a sudden knock at the door.

And the gentleman who dreaded anything like strong mindedness exults in the fact that his wife is everything that he detested.

If a girl says of one, "Marry him! I'd rather die," look upon the affair as settled, and expect cards to the wedding of these two people.

If a man remarks of a lady, "Not my style at all," await patiently the appearance of his name in the matrimonial column in connection with that lady's.

And if any two people declare themselves "friends and nothing more," you may know what will come next.

There is no hypocrisy in all this, and such marriages are invariably the happiest.

People do not know themselves, and make great mistakes about their intentions.

Love is terribly perplexing when he first begins to upset one's theories, and when his arrow first pierces the heart there is such fluttering there that it is hard to guess the cause.

Besides, man proposes and God disposes, and it is the "I don't know what" with which people fall in love, and not their peculiarities which could be given in passport.

Why She Descended.—"Gentlemen of the jury," he said yesterday, "it has been asked by the opposing counsel why my client went down stairs. That the blush of shame did not mantle the cheek of my learned friend while putting such an inquiry, argues a heart whose sensibilities are wholly deadened. The astonishment which is depicted upon your countenance, gentlemen, is sufficient to assure me that you appreciate the position in which this injured wife and delicate woman is placed. (The i. w. a. d. w. weighed 170 at least, and had a very red face of uneven surface.) Why did she go down stairs, gentlemen? The question has been asked, and I answer. Turn your gaze upon this beast—this monster in the semblance of a man; this demon in human form; this devil who insults God's image! Let him speak! (The beast, etc., evinced signs of rising wrath.) Take his sworn testimony. Here is the question:

"Why did Mrs. Bulgruddery go down stairs?" Answer—"I h'isted her."

"Gentlemen of the jury he h'isted her! Great heavens, he h'isted her! He, the brute, once, perhaps, a man, raised his foot and applied it to the form of her whom at the holy altar he had sworn to love and cherish. She, a blushing bride, standing before the man of God, breathing timidly the vow which bound her forever to Bulgruddery. Then, a happy mother, holding to her breast the pledge of love which heaven had granted. And yet he h'isted her! Not only did he h'ist her, gentlemen of the jury, but it is in evidence that he took a flat-iron from her hand and accompanied his kick with a blow from that useful domestic utensil. And yet the learned gentleman has the audacity to ask why Mrs. Bulgruddery went down stairs."

At this point the excited attorney gave a wild laugh and was ordered to sit down. Bulgruddery was convicted.—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

An Illinois boy recently converted to the Methodist doctrine, while taking up the collection, held out the plate to some of his ungodly associates. But when not a nickle dropped, he lost his temper, exclaiming, "Come down boys; you've got to pay something. Down with the stamps. Yes, I know salvation's free for all, but it costs like hell to run a church." They antied and he passed.

A man is apt to think he can serve his country best where he can get the best pay.

RAT-HUNTING SNAKES.

Some months ago a gentleman from Dumfries paid a visit to a friend of his in the township of Beverly, a Mr. Henry, and remained with him several days. During his visit the Dumfries gentleman complained that his house was literally infested with rats and mice. He had tried every device to get rid of them and all had failed. Mr. Henry, who is as ingenious as he is fond of sport, declared that he would battle the rats out of his friend's cellar in little less than no time, to use his own expression. The next day the two gentlemen drove to the gentleman's house in Dumfries. Mr. Henry took with him a common quarter-gross match-box pierced with a few holes, which he placed carefully under the seat of the buggy. The Dumfries gentleman, feeling that his friend was going to give him a surprise, probably with some improvement on a ferret, asked no questions, the better to enjoy the surprise when it did come. Arrived at the house, they had dinner, and, after the ladies had retired, Mr. Henry placed the box on the table and removed the lid. In an instant from the box leaped a full-grown garter-snake, measuring three feet and a half in length. The reptile, which was highly excited with the heat, reared itself almost on the extremity of its tail and glided about the table with remarkable rapidity, licking its ghastly jaws with its forked and nimble tongue. The Dumfries gentleman shrank back into the corner almost petrified with horror. Mr. Henry showed how silly this was by taking the snake upon his arm and handling it much as a hack-driver would his whip-lash. His fears were finally overcome, and when he had composed himself he led his friend into the cellar, where the snake was set at liberty. The reptile immediately darted for the wall, and the next moment discovered a hole, into which it glided with the greatest ease. An interested terrier stood at their heels, and both gentlemen held clubs, which were trumps just about then. The snake had not disappeared over a minute before half a dozen rats bounced out of the hole and met a terrible fate at the hands of their enemies outside. But the snake was not satisfied; it discovered every rat-hole in the cellar, and glided and in out among the rocks where even a rat could not have gone. It was finally taken up and placed in the box after twenty rats and almost as many mice had been killed. The snake belongs to a black garter family, which are in reality the best friends the farmer has got. They live exclusively on field mice, worms, flies and other vermin, and if they occasionally swallow a frog or dine on a couple of young ground birds, or accidentally glide across the path of a human being, their lives should be preserved, as their good qualities counter-balance these defects. The one possessed by Mr. Henry was captured by him last summer in a pea field, and since he has had it no rats are to be seen or heard of in the neighborhood of his house. The reptile is kept in a box, as before stated, and is fed upon liver. Next summer Mr. Henry intends to capture all the snakes he possibly can alive and train them up for the benefit of his neighbors.—*Hamilton (Ont.) Spectator.*

The Cadaver Business.—A man employed to watch the medical colleges in this city gives the following account of one night's experience: "I kept up a brisk walk along the west side of the building, knowing that was the only possible way to crowd them in, although I occasionally varied my beat by going round on the other side of the block, passing both stairways. In the early part of the evening I met and passed a good many pedestrians—men of rough appearance—who went through the alley in a leisurely way, as if bent more on filling in time than anything else. As the ghostly hour drew near I saw fewer of these rough prowlers, and finally found myself the sole wanderer in the alley. A little before midnight a light-covered buggy turned in from the street. I was quite near it, and by the light of the street lamp I saw it contained two men. The one on the right was driving, and chatting volubly to his companion, who in turn responded in a different and somewhat coarser voice. Very good friends they seemed to be, and very civil, I thought. Of course, they could have no "subject" concealed in that little buggy that was scarcely large enough to hold themselves. They stopped suddenly, the driver speaking the word, 'whoa!' in an unusually loud tone of voice. I was close behind them, and saw a rope drop down from the upper regions very unexpectedly to me, but not to the soft voiced gentleman on the right side of the buggy. He caught the end of it, and in an instant of time hooked it fast to his friend on the left, and up he went, while the chatty driver drove off alone. Sure enough, the second man was an uncommunicative "stiff," and I had been a consummate fool not to think of it sooner. He went up in less than five seconds, and was snatched in at an upper window in a twinkling. That driver was a clever scoundrel, with considerable talent for ventriloquism."—*Indianapolis Herald.*

There is no place like home. Fallacious! If your home be in a row of houses, it is probable that the homes of your neighbors will be very like yours.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Dec. 10, 1875.

THE Hon. William M. Evarts, who is to be the orator of the Centennial, is a grandson of Roger Sherman, the shoemaker statesman of Connecticut. In his great speech in defense of Andrew Johnson and of the constitution of the country in the impeachment trial, Mr. Evarts, as the Harrisburg *Patriot* well remarks, vindicated his claim to be regarded as the first of American orators. The selection is therefore most appropriate.

MR. KERR, the Speaker-elect of the national House of Representatives, was a most active member of the Forty-second Congress. He is tall, thin and very spare. His face is thin and angular. His eyes glow from under strong projecting eye-brows. His nose is long and sharp, and quivers like a wild man's when he is excited. He wears a sort of lap-robe beard of a sandy color. He is considerably bald, with a thick lower growth of sandy hair. His dress is of rusty black, which flaps and clings to him like wet garments hung up to dry.—He has a voice as clear as a bugle, and while he cannot be classed as an orator in the popular sense of the word, his friends ought to thank God for it. The day of froth and flowers is gone in Congress.

As will be seen in another column of our paper, Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, was elected Speaker of the lower branch of Congress at its meeting last Monday. The contest for this high and responsible position, which has been carried on with some bitterness, has thus been amicably and as we think properly and wisely settled. We were opposed from the very commencement of the struggle to the pretensions of Samuel J. Randall, although he is from this State. We distinctly and frequently stated the reasons why we opposed his nomination and will not now repeat them. We always respected his ability, but just as decidedly doubted the policy and wisdom of his choice. Mr. Randall, after Mr. Kerr's nomination by the caucus, made the following brief and exceedingly creditable speech:

"Mr. Chairman, let the wish of the majority be the voice of all. From this moment the differences among ourselves must be at an end, that we may thus present an united front to our adversaries. Our mission on this floor must be, as far as we are able, to restore the government to its constitutional purposes and to expose the corruptions of the administration. A word more of a personal character to those around, who have so steadily supported me. They have lost their choice, but have gained a life-long friend. I now move that the nomination of Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, be made unanimous." The motion was adopted.

THE Secretary of the Treasury presents the following estimates for the fiscal yeor of 1877:

OBJECTS.	ESTIMATES.
Congress	$ 6,958,455
Executive proper	98,400
Department of State	1,601,095
Treasury Department	171,193,297
War Department	57,430,466
Navy Department	22,791,426
Interior Department	40,594,125
Postoffice Department	9,862,714
Department of Justice	3,850,040
Department of Agriculture	251,565
Grand total	$314,612,606

The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, were $16,864,512 less than the estimates, and the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, are $4,612,608 larger than estimates for the previous year. But we rather fancy, to quote the language of the Pittsburgh *Post*, that the House, and it is to be hoped the Senate, will intefere materially with these estimates, to the extent of nearly or quite $50,000,000. To begin with, $30,000,000 can be saved in the War and Navy Departments, $2,000,000 for Congress, $5,000,000 in the Interior, $10,000,000 in the Treasury Department $3,000,000 in the Postoffice and Judicial Departments, and $1,000,000 in other directions, or a total saving of $50,000,000 in the taxes of the people.

THE vacant Attorney-Generalship of this State has at last been filled, Governor Hartranft having on Monday last appointed Hon. George Lear, of Bucks county, to the position. The new Attorney General, as we learn from the Harrisburg *Patriot*, was born in Warwick township, Bucks county, on February 16, 1818. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm, and at the age of nineteen he became engaged as a teacher in she public schools which occupation he followed for four years. He then entered a country store, and meanwhile studied law, being admitted to the bar on November 16, 1844. From 1848 to 1850, he served as Deputy Attorney General for Bucks county, then being superseded by an elected district attorney. In 1872, Mr. Lear was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention from the Seventh senatorial district. As a member of the convention, he served on the committees on "county, township and borough officers," and on "education." Mr. Lear disapproved of the more radical changes made by the new constitution as finally settled by the convention, and was one of the delegates who declined to vote for that instrument as a whole and to sign it. Since March, 1865, Mr. Lear has been president of the Doylestown national bank, but his financial business has not been suffered to interfere with his practice at the bar. As a lawyer he has had considerable experience, but his pronounced opposition to the new constitution will not tend to make his nomination popular. It will be taken as a new evidence of the hostility of Gov. Hartranft to the organic law which he is nevertheless bound to obey.

Organization of the House.

By reference to our Washington dispatches, says the Pittsburgh *Post* of Monday, it will be seen that the Democratic caucus, on Saturday agreed to an organization of the House, notwithstanding the ridiculous predictions so freely indulged in by the Radical wiseacres for the past few weeks, that the differences between the opposing candidates for the various positions would prove irreconcilable. While the contest was a spirited one, it seems to have been more harmonious than such affairs generally are, the defeated candidates acquiescing gracefully in the result. While the organization did not come wholly up to our personal preferences, it is nevertheless a good one, and one that will in the end prove satisfactory to the Democracy of the whole country.

There was really no issue of policy in the organizationas regards any essential differences in the Democratic ranks, notwithstanding the industrious attempts of Radical journals to make this fact appear. The only question at issue was the essential fitness of the man for the position, and upon the question of fitness simply, the participants of the caucus divided.

Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, was agreed upon as Speaker on the third ballot, the vote standing, for Kerr, 90; for Randall, 63; for Cox, 7. Mr. Kerr is one of the ablest members of Congress, and while he perhaps lacks the thoroughness of a knowledge of parliamentary law possessed by Mr. Randall, he will fill the chair in a most satisfactory manner. His brilliant and consistent record of uncompromising hostility to the Radical corruption of the past fifteen years is a sufficient guarantee that official corruption and Ring rascality will find no favor in his sight. The action of Mr. Randall in moving the unanimous nomination of Mr. Kerr, reflects the highest credit upon himself.

Hon. John G. Thompson, of Ohio, was designated as Sergeant-at-Arms on the first ballot. He is pre-eminently fitted for the position, and the honor could not have been more worthily bestowed.

For Clerk Mr. Adams, of Kentucky, was chosen on the sixth ballot, making the selection of the three principal officers of the House from three adjoining States, but which represents nearly one-fifth of the total population of the country. The only objection that could possibly be made to these selections is of a geographical character, but this can have but little force. Mr. Adams, who is an ex-member of Congress, is especially qualified for the office.

For doorkeeper Fitshugh, of Texas, was elected on the second ballot. Stuart, of Virginia, was chosen postmaster on the second ballot, and Rev. J. L. Townsend, of the Episcopal Church, was named for Chaplain. In the Radical caucus Speaker Blaine and all the Radical officials of the House were renominated, demonstrating that the ruling passion is strong in political death.

It now only remains for the House to organize promptly to-day and go boldly and intelligently to work. The people of this country look to the present House, not so much for legislation, as the exposure and punishment of official corruptionf that have well nigh destroyed the country in the last six or eight years. Nor should they be disappointed. Official thieves should be unsparingly exposed. If there are any men who claim to be Democrats, and have participated in Radical plunder, they should be made examples of. But in the exposure of Radical official corruption, necessary legislation and legislative reforms should not be lost sight of. The two are not incompatible, but really go hand in hand. The duty of the present House cannot be misunderstood—nor should it be neglected.

WE direct the attention of our readers to the prospectus for 1876 of the weekly and daily New York *Sun*, which will be found in another column of our paper. The *Sun* is an independent paper and is conducted with distinguished ability. Mr. Dana, its editor, is a bold and fearless man—the inveterate foe of all manner of corruption and dishonesty in general, State and municipal governments—and that his efforts in that direction are fully appreciated is attested by the fact that the *Weekly Sun* has attained a circulation throughtout the country of over *eighty* thousand copies, while the circulation of the daily edition is about forty thousand more. We know of no city paper in any part of the country more interesting and entertaining than the *Sun*, and no man who invests the trifling sum of $1.20 for the weekly for one year, with the postage prepaid, will ever regret the outlay, and will be remunerated to an extent almost incalculable.

GRANT in his late message advocates a constitutional amendment making it the duty of each of the several States to establish and forever maintain free public schools, adequate to the education of all the children in the rudimentary branches within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birth place, or religious, atheistic or pagan views and prohibiting the granting of any school funds or school tax, or any part thereof, either by legislative, municipal or other authorities for the benefit of any other object of any nature or kind whatever. He borrowed this idea from Blaine and it is, as the Pittsburgh *Post* truthfully remarks, an idiotic idea at best. The people of the States have the patriotism to educate their children without any compulsion from the general government.

W. D. KELLEY, of this State, is the eldest continued member in Congress.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The following is a synopsis of the President's message:

The message opens with a reference to the centennial year and the progress made by the country, during the past century, in population, agriculture, commerce, and general prosperity. The opening part of the message is devoted chiefly to the review of the great progress of the nation, and touches to a considerable extent upon the gradual extension of territory, the advancement of agriculture and mechanics, with the development of mining resources, &c.

POLITICAL EQUALITY.

Referring to political equality, it says: We are a republic whereof one man is as good as another before the law. It is of the greatest importance that all should be possessed of education and intelligence enough to cast a vote with the right of understanding of its meaning. Men cannot for any considerable period oppose a successful resistance to tyranny and oppression from the educated few, but will inevitably sink into acquiescence to the will of intelligence, whether directed by demagoguery or by priestcraft. Hence the education of the masses becomes of the first necessity for the preservation of our institutions, as these are worth preserving because they have secured the greatest good to the greatest proportion of the population of any form of government devised. He suggests that congress consider the subject and earnestly recommends.

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT,

the full text of which is published in the next column.

TAXATION.

He suggests taxation of all property equally, excepting only the last resting place of the dead.

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS

with most of the powers remain satisfactory. Along with the message is transmitted certain diplomatic correspondence showing the exact condition of foreign relations.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLES

are next referred to at some length. The marauding excursions, the frauds of the United States revenue and the number of murders and outrages on the Mexican border have been made the subject of renewed remonstrance by the United States to the Mexican government, but without apparent effect. A larger force of troops is necessary to guard the American frontier. The result of the joint commission on Mexican claims will soon be communicated to congress. He is happy to announce that Venezuela has abandoned her objection to paying to the United States that portion of its revenue allowed towards the extinguishment of the claims of foreigners generally, and announces the ratification of a treaty of commerce and navigation with Belgium, and of conventions with the Mexican republic for the further extension of the joint commission respecting claims with the Hawaian islands for commercial reciprocity, and with the Ottoman empire for extradition, all of which have been duly proclaimed.

The President then discusses the Alabama claims. One thousand three hundred and eighty claims have been presented, of which six hundred and eighty-two had been disposed of at the date of my report on the subject. One hundred and seventy were decided during November, and decisions are being made in the remaining cases rapidly.

OCEAN CABLES.

The President then reviews the history of ocean cables and comments freely upon the action of the government and cables in relation to the landing of the cable on the shores of France, and the action of the Anglo-American company in endeavoring to advance the rates upon the competition by the direct cable.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.

Among the important subjects to which the attention of congress should be directed are those of fraudulent naturalization and exportation. He invites the attention of congress to the necessity of regulating by law the status of American marrying in foreigners, and defining the status of children born of American parents in foreign countries. The message then reviews the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

IN FAVOR OF RESUMPTION.

It will be a source of great gratification to the President to be able to approve any measure of congress looking effectually toward securing resumption. Unlimited inflation would accomplish it, but at the sacrifice of honor.

Referring to the Secretary of War's report, he recommends an appropriation of $300,000,000 for the subsistence of the department before the beginning of the next fiscal year, and recommends the repeal of the law abolishing mileage and the return to the old system.

He recommends a reduction of government expenses wherever it can be done without crippling the functions of the government. A restoration of the duty on tea and coffee would increase the revenue by eight million dollars.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The subject of the tariff occupies considerable space.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

The President, on the navy, then says: Policy requires that we should have a larger number of torpedo ships while the warlike situation continues. The condition of the navy, however, is, upon the whole, satisfactory. He recommends the immediate completion of five double-turretted monitors now on the stock.

The report of the Postmaster General is next discussed, and various recommendations made in connection.

The thirteenth report of the interior department is next reviewed. The report of the general land office shows that there were 245,901 acres less disposed of during this year than last.

He recommends that the government's contribution to the Centennial exhibition be of a character and quality and extent in keeping with the dignity and credit of the country.

The reports of the several departments are briefly referred to. He recommends that a joint congressional committee be appointed to visit the mining states and territories next summer and report such laws as may be best suited for the development of those territories.

The message closes with a recapitulation of the various questions which the President deems of vital importance, such as education, opposition to the teaching of sectarian tenets in the public schools, the driving out of licensed immoralty, polygamy, etc., and the enacting of such laws as will insure a speedy return to a sound currency that will command the respect of the world.

—A Hartford (Conn.) woman has had four husbands, all alive still. The four husbands, however, constitute but three men. She changed her maiden name for that of her first husband, got a divorce and married a second, left him on account of his attentions to a pretty sewing-machine girl, now a prominent actress at a New York theatre, and, as soon as divorced, remarried No. 1, lived with him a short time, got another divorce, and has now married for the fourth time a man who had been divorced from two wives.

—Up to Wednesday last fifty-nine bodies had been recovered from the Swaithe-main colliery, near Beansley, Eng., and it is now considered certain that the dead will number between 130 and 140.

COL. M'CLURE ON GRANT'S MESSAGE.—Commenting on this labored document, the Philadelphia *Times* among other things says: "After our relations with Spain there are but two questions of vital interest presented in the message, beyond the usual routine records and suggestions. The dusky son of the forest who, in deciding how he would receive his government annuity, said, first some whisky, next a little more whisky, and finally the rest of the account in whisky, well typified the President's devotion to the school question. And like the Yankee fiddler, who always ended every tune with 'Yankee Doodle, he weaves the sectarian or educational issue in as the blossom that is to bear the richest fruit, whether from thistles or fig trees. Education is the first want of a free people—a platitude that nobody will dispute—and then he wanders into the labyrinths of imaginary sectarian conflicts until he invokes the fundamental law to help him out. And from a general commendation of education he flounders on to the churches, and demands that they shall pay on their billion of property as do other people. Again he bobs the schools against Jewell's Post Office Department, and christens them willing hand-maids of progress, and finally he flourishes his climax by demanding compulsory education, and disfranchisement, after 1890, of all who cannot read and write, excepting those who were unable to do so at the time of the enactment of the new organic law. The school and sectarian issues are evidently the political bees that buzz in the Presidential bonnet, and he strikes out wildly in his ill-considered assaults upon imaginary foes of free institutions." That this is not an unjust estimate of the President's views and purposes in this regard will be readily inferred from the language of the message itself on the subject of education, which we quote in full:

THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION.

As we are now about to enter upon our second Centennial, commencing our manhood as a nation, it is well to look back upon the past and study what will be best to preserve and advance our future greatness. From the fall of Adam for his transgression to the present day, no nation has ever been free from threatened danger to its prosperity and happiness. We should look to the dangers threatening us and remedy them so far as lies in our power. We are a Republic, whereof one is as good as another before the law. Under such a form of government it is of the greatest importance that all should be possessed of education and intelligence enough to cast a vote with a right understanding of its meaning. A large association of ignorant men cannot, for any considerable period, oppose a successful resistance to tyranny and oppression from the educated few, but will inevitably sink into acquiescence to the will of intelligence, whether directed by the demagogue or by priestcraft. Hence the education of the masses becomes of the first necessity for the preservation of our institutions. They are worth preserving, because they have secured the greatest good to the greatest proportion of the population of any form of government yet devised. All other forms of government approach it just in proportion to the general diffusion of education and independence of thought and action. As the primary step, therefore, to our advancement in all that has marked our progress in the past century, I suggest for your consideration, and most earnestly recommend it, that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the legislatures of the several States for ratification, making it the duty of each of the several States to establish and forever maintain free public schools adequate to the education of all the children in the rudimentary branches within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birth-place or religion, forbidding the teaching in said schools of religious, atheistic or pagan tenets, and prohibiting the granting of any school funds or school taxes, or any part thereof, either by legislative, municipal or other authority, for the benefit or in aid, directly or indirectly, of any religious sect or denomination, or in aid or for the benefit of any other object of any nature or kind whatever.

TWEED GIVES LEG BAIL.—The escape of TWEED is what SHAKESPEARE would call "more matter for a May morning." The Warden of Ludlow Street Jail and Deputy-Sheriff HAGEN went out driving in the Park with their prisoner, and allowed him to call at his own house, where they sat cooling their heels in waiting while he went up stairs to see his wife. According to their own story, they suspected in a little while that he had taken French leave, and made diligent search and gave the alarm. Up to the present writing no trace of the missing man has been discovered. If the Warden and the Deputy Sheriff are not liars and accomplices in TWEED'S escape he had not more than a quarter of an hour in advance of his pursuers, and for an old man broken with the storms of state, and fat besides, that was very little. On the other hand, if the officers aided him he may have had several hours' start, as considerable time intervened between his leaving the prison and the alarm of his escape. Under the most charitable construction to be put upon their conduct we cannot fail to conclude that the officers in charge of TWEED are unfit for any public trust. If bribed to connive at his escape, they are scoundrels. If so silly as to trust him out of their sight in a house with an open lot in the rear, leading on to an avenue, they are too stupid to be set to watch thieves. It is probable that they have been really stipendiaries of the prisoner for months, granting him for a consideration those favors which are always for sale at a debtors' prison. This escape is even more vexatious than that of GENET, although TWEED had already suffered the penalty of the crimes he had committed, and was in jail simply on civil process,—as unable to procure bail for the amount required of him. It is hard to see how he can avoid pursuit if it be vigorously carried on, and whether he be recaptured or not, his property will serve to satisfy judgments against him in the suits to recover the plunder taken from the city. His arrest was a measure of additional security, but it has not proved a very effective one; for a New York jail is like a juggler's box—things disappear out of it in the most unaccountable fashion. Sheriff CONNER and Warden DUNHAM are liable to a fine of $1,000 and one year's imprisonment; for their neglect, and if TWEED is not forthcoming they will be apt to get the full benefit of the law.—*N. Y. World*, 5th.

—In Rutland, six miles from Watertown, N. Y., Tuesday afternoon, Sarah Conklin, aged fourteen years, while returning from school through a piece of woods was murdered. When the body was found it was supposed the girl had received a fall which caused her death. Yesterday an officer from Watertown visited the spot and found strong indications that the girl had been murdered and strong evidences against a boy aged sixteen years, named Rutar, who lived near the scene of the murder. It is believed that he attempted to ravish the girl and, failing in that, killed her with a small hammer. He was tracked to and from the spot and a hammer was found which fits the indenture in the girl's forehead. Rutar has been arrested.

—The sugar house boiler, on the Fairfax plantation, nine miles below Franklin, La., exploded Friday night, instantly killing three men, mortally wounding two and badly scalding many others, besides doing great damage to the buildings. No particular reason is assigned for the accident. The killed and mortally wounded are all colored men, except one, the sugar boiler, a white French creole, from Lafourche, name unknown. The Fairfax plantation is owned by Sturges & Co., of New York.

News of the Week.

—A Berks county cow weighs 1,450 lbs.

—Corry had three fires within twenty-four hours—the work of incendiaries.

—A boiler exploded on Thursday in a saw mill at Cleveland, Ohio, injuring ten men, two of them fatally.

—Twins—a boy and girl—born in Reading, a few days ago, weighed fifteen and fourteen and three-quarter pounds. Good beer, eh?

—A black bear boldly walked through a street of Milford, Pa., and after leisurely enjoying the town sights, walked away, no citizen disturbing him.

—A severe earthquake shock was experienced in Grass Valley, Cal., on Saturday. The vibrations lasted ten seconds, and extended north and south.

—Charles Avery, aged 100 years, died in Cincinnati recently. He started the first pottery in Ohio and owned property which is now worth $2,000,000.

—Philadelphia common council his accepted the proposition of the Pennsylvania railroad company to erect a temporary bridge over the Schuylkill at Market street.

—Love induced a Portland girl to steal her father's best boots and overcoat and give them to her lover, thus enabling that impecunious youth to go on a hunt for employment.

—Charles D. Wetmore, of Berlin, Wayne county, has been arrested on a charge of assault and battery and rape committed on his own daughter, Olive J. Wetmore, seventeen years of age.

—A lamp containing gasoline fell from a wall in Frederick Kaffman's beer saloon, Newark, N. J., Friday night, and Mrs. Kaffman and her daughter were burned so badly that they died next day.

—Hon. John G. Smith, of Ohio, one of the Force Bill members of the Forty-third Congress, takes the place of the other Smith as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. There is no doubt that he will stick.

—Fifty years ago Mr. and two Misses Keith, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, married Miss and two Messrs. Robinson. The six are still living and the last of their golden weddings came off recently.

—Within the last two years Mrs. Martha Jobson, of Middletown township, Delaware county, 87 years of age, has pieced together 18 quilts, some of them quite novel in pattern and the work fine.

—The Democratic triumph in Mississippi involves the cutting down of the state printing bill from $100,000 a year to $16,000, and Republican newspapers in the interior are very generally suspending.

—J. W. Freeman, editor of the Pittston (Pa.) *Comet*, convicted of libel upon Jules Henri, has been sentenced by Judge Harding to pay a fine of $50 and undergo seven months' imprisonment in the county jail.

—Of the 266 members who met in the two Houses of Congress on Monday, 190 have had previous service, while 176 are without Congressional experience, and are absolutely unknown to the country at large.

—The skeleton of the horse that carried General Sheridan on his historic twenty-mile ride to Winchester, Virginia, during the war, is owned by a Rochester (New York) man, and is to be exhibited at the Centennial.

—There is said to be a man at Harper's Ferry whose name is Samuel T. S. J. B. V. M. B. Case. It is strange that a fellow will mutilate the alphabet in that way when nobody hinders him from taking the whole of it.

—A man who was buried in Sullivan county only one year ago weighed eighty pounds two days before his death. The other day his body was exhumed and found to weigh four hundred and seventy-seven pounds. A case of petrifaction.

—A Reading woman who was "given up" by the doctors is trying to cure the consumption by eating dog's flesh and drinking oil made from dog fat. She has got to relish this diet, and says she will be walking around and be well soon.

—Mr. F. S. Corbett, of Clarion township, Clarion county, found a calf on Thursday morning last, on his premises, with two *perfect heads*. The hide of the curious animal has been stuffed by Mr. Corbett and can be seen by all desiring to examine it.

—Paul Boyton is coming home soon to display an invention to preserve the lives of skaters. Any one who has ever tried to break up all the ice in a mill pond at one fall, says the Detroit *Free Press*, will have a dim idea of the spot where this invention is fastened.

—Samuel Love, of Butler county, has spent thirty-eight years of his life in carrying the United States mails. During that time he traveled, on the average, twenty-eight miles daily, and in the aggregate two hundred and eighty-three thousand eight hundred and two miles.

—There is at Winston, Ala., an aged couple, Buckner Walker and his wife Seliva, the former being 104 and the latter 103 years old. The man runs a flour mill and the wife does her own cooking. They have 102 living descendants; 12 children, 62 grand children, and 28 great-grand-children.

—A few years ago there resided at Rochester, Perry county, Emma Johnson, a beautiful girl. She became acquainted with a young man, who ruined her. Afterward, deserted by him, she became an outcast. Last week she placed herself in front of an approaching train and was killed.

—Two children of John B. Hicks, of Liberty, Va., while playing on the bank of Staunton river, fell into a pit sixteen feet long, twelve wide and six high, and at the bottom discovered the remains of an Indian warrior, well preserved, and surrounded with bows, arrows, ears of corn, and specimens of pottery,

—Edward J. Backenstose, a justice of the peace of East Hanover township, in Lebanon county, the owner of a farm, and extensively engaged in the shipping of cattle to the Eastern markets, appointed an assignee last week. He has since confessed to the forgery of notes amounting to between $10,000 and $15,000 and has fled to parts unknown. His liabilities are reported to amount to $25,000.

—It appears to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that Governor Hartranft "still clings to the antique fallacy" that "as Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union," and it remarks: "Pennsylvania *may* go for Hartranft, but if she does she will just then experience that appalling sense of solitude which the traveler would feel in the heart of the Great African Desert, with not a human being within a thousand miles of him."

—President Grant's message occasioned great excitement in the Spanish capital, a complete summary of the Cuban section having been cabled to the Spanish minister. The delay of one day in delivering the message to Congress is regarded suspiciously, and duplicity will most likely be charged against the American chief magistrate, and the ultra Spanish organs intimate threats of a Carlist recognition by the United States.

—Any information of a little girl named Ellen Gilroy, twelve years old, with brown hair and blue eyes, who wore a black and red shawl when she left home in February last, will be thankfully received by her mother, who resides in Crowntown, near Pittston, and who sent her to the store to make some purchases, since which she has heard nothing of her. Address, Margaret Gilroy, Pittston. Papers copying this notice will confer a favor on a worthy poor woman.

THIS WILL NOTIFY THE PUB

of our intention to put NEW and LOWER PRICES on much of our Stock.

THE YEAR'S CLOSING OUT SALE WILL COMMENCE AT HALF PAST SIX O'CLOCK WEEK-DAY MORNING, and CONTINUE UNTIL OUR FALL AND WINTER IS SOLD.

THE MAIN FACT IS:

We have made up TOO MANY OVERCOATS and SUITS for this year, and to our Stock into Cash needed for 1876, we will make *certain sacrifices* which apparent ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER FIRST, when we one through our Salesrooms and cut off Profits, and even a part of the many of our present prices.

To be very exact in stating this matter, as we do not intend that any clerk or custom of our house shall mislead the public in the least particular, we this per to say, that this Mark Down, whilst it applies to

A THOUSAND AND MORE OVERCOATS,
A THOUSAND AND MORE BUSINESS COATS,
HUNDREDS OF DRESS COATS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND VESTS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND PAIRS OF PANTS,

and extends throughout our house, yet there are some lots in which (as they have been marked at close prices,) we shall make no change.

WE DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THIS IS

Our FINAL and ONLY Mark Down this Sea

SO THAT NONE NEED WAIT FOR LOWER PRICES.

THE STEP WE TAKE WILL WONDERFULLY AID THOSE WHO FEEL LIKE From

The Terms of the Sale are the usual Terms of our House.

1.—No Second or Altered Price—ONE FIX ED PRICE.
2.—Cash from All, to warrant Low Prices.
3.—The Contract on our part, to *return the money*, is a part of the bargain case (provided goods are returned unworn).
4.—A *Full Guarantee* given for each garment.

The Stock we offer is all NEW, and is not "BOUGHT" or "WHOLESALE" tha

OUR OWN CAREFULLY MADE CLOTHING

It will be remembered that our stock always embraces the CHOICEST STYLES STANTIAL GOODS, and that EVERY SIZE and SHAPE is provided for both MEN AN

It will also be borne in mind that there is but ONE OAK HALL, and THE CORNER OF

6th SIXTH--SIXTH--SIXTH 6
And MARKET Streets.

Hoping for a visit from each reader, and that our friends will pass this announ to all their friends in the country,

We are Very Truly,

Wanamaker & Brow

PHILADELPHIA.

—If you in larger find no bliss, and loathe cigars—no child to kiss—no wife to love—no gal to hug—don't seek oblivion in the jug; and if you haven't any sister, just ask some chap to lend you his, to spark for a little while—then "splice," and all the rest will come in nice.

—The Oshkosh *Northwestern* says:—There is a man, an inmate of the asylum, whose skin, although a white man, is as black as a negro's. It was caused by a dose of nitrate of silver which he swallowed by accident. The acid coming through the pores, the skin was turned black by the light of the sun and remained so. He is crazy, however, and is subject to fits, during which he often falls and cuts himself. The wounds heal up with new and white skin, thus leaving the white scars all over his face and head, which looks still whiter on account of the blackness of the skin.

—On Saturday last Rev. Father Murphy, editor of the Montreal *True Witness* and a famous lecturer on Papal infallibility, etc., and Rev. Father Lynch, a talented young priest lately from Ireland, drove out to Back river, seven miles from Montreal, and stopped at the La Jeounesse hotel. At night, after retiring, a fire broke out in the hotel and Fathers Murphy, Lynch and Madame Champagne, a lady sleeping on the third floor, were burned to death before assistance could be rendered. The La Jeounesse hotel was a large wooden building and burned very rapidly. The flames spread to Marcott's hotel, opposite, and both were burned to the ground.

GOING FOR A HUSBAND SHE HAS NEVER SEEN.—The Rockport *Democrat* says that Caledonia, Livingston county, has had a genuine romance. In substance it is that a man, whose name is not given, left that town about eleven years ago, and neglecting to write home, was given up as dead. Eight months ago his sister, Mrs. Hackett, received a letter from him, stating that he was in New Mexico, and that he had made a fortune there. She answered the letter inclosing a picture of her daughter, Maggie Hackett. When the long absent man received this letter in New Mexico, he showed the photograph of his niece to a companion, who was so "struck" with her appearance that he wrote to her, proposing marriage, and offering to furnish the means for her outfit journey to the west, etc.

The proposal seemed to have been looked upon favorably by the young lady, who answered the letter, he sending her by return mail $300 in money, an engagement ring, a set of jewelry, etc., and a request that she would correspond with her uncle as to his character, financial standing, etc. She did so, and the uncle reported him well to do and a "perfect gentleman." It was in due time arranged that she should take the money and valuables and go to New Mexico, with the understanding that, if after becoming personally acquainted with the lover whom she had never seen, she was not suited he was to send her home again. She started three weeks ago. She is eighteen years of age, a poor working girl, belonging to a respectable family. Her lover admits to being over forty.

A HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.—About seven o'clock on Saturday morning last, William Aiden, an Englishman, an expressman for Cobb & Co., living on Scranton avenue, Cleaveland, O., quarreled with his wife, and becoming enraged he caught up an axe and commenced butchering her with it, severing her head from her body, and otherwise horribly mutilating her. He then went to the corner of Garden street, with the axe and a hammer, and attacked his step-daughter, cutting her in a fearful manner. Mr. Benton, who attempted to intefere, was also chopped, and pounded with the hammer. The two latter, although still alive, are beyond all hope. The house presented an awful appearance; walls and ceiling bespattered with blood, and pools of bloody gore lying upon the floor; dishes broken and chairs upturned—showing that there must have been a terrible struggle.

Aiden was arrested on Scranton avenue while deliberately settling up his affairs, and locked up. He gives as a reason for his triple murder that his wife, who was a widow woman when he married her, and the step-daughter were stealing him out of house and home. When questioned why he was not satisfied with killing his wife, he stated that he wanted so put an end to all the damned whelps, for they drove him to it. There was great excitement in that city over the butchery. Nothing so horrible has ever before happened there.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION—*and Forty Lives Lost in an* —A London dispatch of the 6th awful explosion occurred to-day Swaithe Main Colliery, near the West Riding of Yorkshire, feared that at least two hundred lost. At the time of the explo who were able rushed to the but the drawing-cage had been The bodies of the dead and now being brought to the surface.

The colliery belongs to Messrs. & Co., and is one of the larg southern part of Yorkshire. by underground-workings with main colliery, where, twelve yesterday, over three hundred perished. The works extend miles. They are entirely safety lamps, under very rigid and were considered safe. At this morning, about three hundred boys descended, and began At 9.30 a terrific explosion exact position of the explosion unknown, but the miners in the pit were startled by a loud followed by a large column of ter-damp.

As soon as possible volunteers ized to search for the dead and those who had escaped. After for some time the volunteers about noon that they met with culty. They saw many who but unconscious.

The operatives in all the collieries district are on the spot ready to do all possible for the relief of ferers. All the local surgeons arrived.

All those who have been rescued far are seriously burned and injured.

Hundreds of men, women and are congregated at the mouth of and as the disfigured bodies are the surface the scene is of the most rending character.

The latest accounts from the Colliery indicate that the total lives lost is 140. The explosion was by careless blasting operations.

ANOTHER FATAL DISASTER.

Another disaster of a similar is reported to-day in a coal Pentrych, in South Wales. Two sons were killed and ten injured.

AN INFANT SMOKER.—A correspondent writes to the Cincinnati Bradford Junction, Ohio: A baby weaned with considerably different age of two years. All the usual provided to bamboozle urchins were indignantly rejected by our food was refused, and what with and constant fretting he suffered ly and his health failed to such to occasion serious alarm. He too, from an excess of saliva upon stomach, a disease which manifests ably more fully undrstand than bachelor correspondent. For the of temporarily pacifying him, his inveterate smoker, occasionally the child's entreaties, by withdrawing cigar from his own mouth and allowing boy to puff at it for a short while, a time, in his own way. It was seved from the beginning that the found substitute for the material, invariably gave entire satisfaction, stomachic complaint disappeared; he acquired an appetite for food, and to thrive. But the appetite for increased even more rapidly. From little imitative puffs at the beginning child grew into smoking a whole day, and increased the number until year or so he consumed from ten to cigars daily. It was noticed then suffered in health, suffered nervous lost flesh; and that mentally he had of the healthy curiosity or fresh the little things around him characteristic of children of his age. The quantity gradually reduced to four or five day, and he continues now at that with every appearance of good bodily growth.

—At Plymouth church, Brooklyn, Friday, the policy of silence lately ted by Mr. Beecher was formally ed and the gage of battle thrown Deacon West, Mrs. Moulton and was picked up and flourished with siderable exhibition of animosity. same meeting a letter from Mrs. was presented reiterating with ticularity her charges against Mr. The letter was referred without an examining committee.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - DEC. 10, 1875.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—M. L. Oatman will have the largest stock of holiday goods in Ebensburg.

—Just received at M. L. Oatman's, ten cases ladies' and men's rubber overshoes, cheap.

—Cash buyers will find prices at M. L. Oatman's lower than elsewhere in Ebensburg.

—A two foot vein of iron ore has been unearthed about a mile and a half east of this place.

—Rev. Tatum will deliver a lecture on intemperance at the Congregational church tomorrow evening.

—The new fifty cent notes are much larger than the old ones, but they are just as hard to get hold of.

—Two tramps stole a coat and about three dollars in money from Frank Singer's restaurant in Altoona on Wednesday morning last.

—We are under obligations to brother James, of the *Herald*, for the use in type of the Court proceedings published in another column.

—The cold, constant rains which prevailed during the greater part of the present week have at last given place to a slight freeze and a homeopathic dose of snow.

—A young man named Thompson had one of his feet badly demoralized near Portage station, on Saturday last, by having it caught between the bumpers of two cars.

—Oatman's new building will soon be completed, and when it is he will have the largest and best store room in Ebensburg. The main room inside will be seventy-five feet deep.

—Mrs. Stoner, the lady who was so terribly burned by coal oil at Altoona on Thursday evening of last week, as noticed elsewhere, died of her injuries on Saturday morning following.

—Mr. David Pringle, of Croyle township, has a raspberry bush which produced fruit the first year of its existence, and also put forth buds, blossoms, and green and ripe berries as late as October last.

—Fair ladies at the ladies' fair hope for a fair patronage from all fair minded people, and it is only fair to say that they well deserve a fair return for their commendable efforts on behalf of a good cause.

—An old man named Michael Shields, employed as a watchman on the Pa. R. R., was instantly killed on Monday evening last by being run over by a pusher engine. He was 70 years of age and leaves a family in Ireland.

—A conference between a committee of the manufacturers and a committee of the workers' union of Pittsburgh resulted in no terms. The manufacturers offer $4.50 per ton, and the boilers demand $5. A winter shut is probable.

—A Hollidaysburg justice performed the marriage ceremony for Chas. Cromer, 18 years old, and Kate Smith, a woman whose reputation is none of the best, and now the young man's father proposes to play H—ll with Columbia with the justice aforesaid.

—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* of Wednesday reports the prevalence of a rumor in that city to the effect that this (Catholic) diocese has been divided and that Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, has displaced Bishop Domenec. If this be true, the latter will no doubt be assigned to the new diocese.

—M. L. Oatman desires us to state that he will positively do a strict cash business in the future, and it matters not who the buyer or how small the amount, the terms will be the same. Pay again and pay to-morrow will not answer. Mr. Oatman means business on a cash basis and will not vary from these terms.

—All the prisoners sentenced to the Penitentiary and House of Refuge on Wednesday last, except James B. Zahm, whose personal appeal not to be removed to the former institution until the latter part of next week has been granted, were taken to Allegheny city this morning by Sheriff Baumer and assistants.

—A fire was discovered on the back porch of Mr. George Constable's residence at East Conemaugh between 5 and 6 o'clock on Monday morning last, and before the flames could be subdued a considerable portion of the weather boarding on the house was badly charred. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

—The names of the parties arrested for robbing the store of Mr. Evan Williams, at Twin Rocks, Indiana co., as noticed in our last issue, are Jacob Keith, Ambrose Lantzy, Christine Lantzy and Jos. Peddicord, all of whom are residents of Susquehanna township, this county. They are now in the Indiana jail, awaiting trial at the next term of court, and as the proof against them is said to be very strong, their conviction is considered quite probable.

—Mr. C. H. Lincoln, of Pittsburgh, gave a concert of sacred and sentimental songs to a very discouraging array of empty pews at the Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening last. Mr. Lincoln has a well cultivated voice and is indeed a very excellent singer as well as a good musician, and we are only glad that the inclemency of the weather and such other adverse circumstances militated against his success financially.

—A fourteen-year old lad named Jacob Hess boarded a freight train at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, on Saturday last, and attempted to jump off a short distance west of Huntingdon, while the train was still in motion, but missing his calculation fell with his right leg across the track and several of the cars wheels passed over it and crushed it in a terrible manner. The unfortunate little fellow died at one o'clock next day.

—Our good friend and neighbor, C. T. Peets, watchmaker and jeweler, has placed under obligations for a bunch of very fine cigars, of which he has just received a large invoice of various brands and grades, besides an infinite variety of toys and fancy goods for the holidays. Admirers of the little folks should forget Cham, when they wish to enjoy a good smoke or make young hearts happy.

—The holidays are coming, the gladdest time of the year, with their joyful greetings and their pleasant cheer, and the man who wishes to welcome and in their glorious presence to lose himself and loving kindred will visit from Hess, who has a stock the like of which can nowhere else be seen, and at prices so cheap, you may bet your bottom 'green.' Hess, Oak Hall Clothing Store, 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown.

—Mr. Joseph Burkey, of Cambria township, has made and presented to the Catholic fair a very handsome and valuable rifle, for which the taking of chances among sportsmen is now in order. In this connection it is proper to say that Mr. Burkey is prepared to make, fresh and repair rifles and other shooting irons on short notice, at the lowest rates, and will guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases. Give him a call if you need work in his line.

—No man or youth need permit the holidays to overtake him with shabby clothes upon his back, now that Myers & Lloyd have just received the largest and finest stock of clothing ever brought to Ebensburg. The same may be said of the ladies, for a splendid assortment of dress goods of various grades are also among the recent openings at that popular mercantile mart. Myers & Lloyd sell strictly for cash, and that's the reason why they sell so awful cheap.

—The sun may cease to shine, "pale Cynthia" refuse to illuminate our pathway, the twinkling stars decline to make their appearance as night spreads her sable mantle over the earth, but notwithstanding all this and a great deal more it behooves everybody who wishes to save money in the purchase of clothing to call forthwith on Godfrey Wolff, the oldest and most reliable clothier in Blair county, at his store on Twelfth street, next door to the post-office, Altoona.

—Capt. John Porter of this place has embarked in the hotel business in Greensburg, having recently assumed control of the Cain House there, in the management of which he has secured the aid of still another of our townsmen, Mr. C. H. Moore, as clerk, and under their united guidance it is fair to presume that the Cain will be Abel to render entire satisfaction to all its patrons, and that Porter and many Moore drinkables of the best quality will be served to all who wish to indulge in such compounds. Success attend the new landlord and his worthy assistant.

—It is somewhat out of season, we know, but having just heard it we could not tell our readers any sooner that our young friend J. C. Scanlan, of Allegheny township, accomplished the really remarkable feat last harvest of cutting five acres, or one hundred and two dozen, of oats in six hours, and also cradled one hundred and seven dozen of wheat in seven hours, of which latter seventeen dozen and seven sheafs were cut in forty-five minutes. All this too without the aid of any other implement than a common grain cradle. Who can do better, and when do they propose to do it?

—Chest township, Clearfield county, although it has not a very high reputation for agricultural products, takes the corn premium this year. A correspondent informs the Clearfield *Republican* that Joseph H. Breth raised a field of corn this year which yielded 136 bushels to the acre, the ears being ten and a half inches long, nine inches around the butt end and seven inches at top, with eighteen rows of grains. The stumps had all been removed from the ground a few years before, and the whole surface was therefore in use. Previous to that one-fourth of the ground was taken up by stumps.

—We were very much gratified to see that able and eloquent Democrat, Robert M. Gibson, of Pittsburgh, in town on Wednesday. He was on professional business in reference to the criminal proceedings against James B. Zahm, a notice of whose case and its conclusion is elsewhere to be found. We only desire to say that Mr. Gibson's appearance here as a perfect stranger to the people of Cambria county, and with his well known State reputation, was calculated to attract towards him more than the usual attention. His colleague, C. B. M. Smith, Esq., of Pittsburgh, ably and eloquently assisted Mr. Gibson in his professional business before the Court.

—Mrs. Eveline Johnston and Mrs. John E. Scanlan, wife and daughter of R. L. Johnston, Esq., of this place, are both seriously indisposed as we go to press. The illness of Mrs. Johnston has been of long duration and is of such a nature as to leave but slight hopes for her ultimate recovery. In the case of Mrs. Scanlan there is every reason to hope for her early convalescence, although on Wednesday night her condition was by no means encouraging. That these two estimable ladies may soon be restored to perfect health is certainly the wish and prayer of all who know them and in knowing them esteem them highly.

—The fair on behalf of the Catholic church edifice in this place, on which there is considerable debt still due, is now in the full tide of successful operation, considering the tightness of the times, and is really one of the finest displays of fancy articles ever exhibited in this place, and one which does infinite credit to the ladies in charge. Oysters and other refreshments are also served up at all hours of the day and evening. The fair will remain open during the present and coming week and will then be closed until the holidays, when it will be inaugurated on a grander scale than ever. We hope that the friends of the cause will sustain the enterprise to the best of their ability.

—A few weeks ago, as we noticed in our paper at the time, the saw mill of Mr. John Lantzey, of Chest township, was set on fire and destroyed, involving the loss of a large amount of property. We can now state that whoever is, or is not guilty of the offence, Mr. Lantzey a few days ago made information on what he deemed sufficient evidence, and caused the arrest of Mrs. Mary E. Beales, whose husband is now incarcerated for some criminal offence in Clearfield county, and also a woman named Mary Ferrier, both of whom are residents of Susquehanna township. They were both brought here on Wednesday night by Constable Dillon and are now in the county jail awaiting their trial at the March sessions of the court.

—The political campaign of next year already begins to assume shape. At least several aspirants for office, who may or may not have been warned by the assurance given to ourself personally on former occasions that we did not come out soon enough, have already announced themselves as being in the field. Among the number we name Messrs. John Ryan, of Cambria city, and James Griffin, of Conemaugh borough, the only ones who have thus far assured us in person of their candidacy for the office of Shiriff. Of these two gentlemen it can truly be said that none better fitted or more deserving could be found within the limits of the county, and while some other man equally worthy may have the good fortune to secure the prize, it is no disparagement to him or any one else to say that the gentlemen named stand among the foremost in the estimation of the Cambria county Democracy.

—Buy the Walker boot, for sale by M. L. Oatman.

A HEARTLESS MOTHER DESERTS HER CHILD.—The only bit of local history that has approached a sensation in Huntingdon for many months, occurred last Friday—and an innocent babe was the cause. On Thursday night previous a woman arrived on the eleven o'clock train from the west, and lodged during the night at the Exchange Hotel. She was dressed in black, and was aged about thirty-five years, and it is supposed is of Irish descent. She carried in her arms a male child about four weeks old, and was alone. On Friday morning she informed a lady at the Exchange Hotel that she intended going to Dudley that morning; and as the time was short, the lady assisted her in getting ready for the departure. Instead of going on the H. & B. T. R. R. train, she went from the Union depot to the parlor of the Leister House, where she remained until a few minutes before the arrival of the Emigrant train at noon, on which she left. Shortly after the train left town, the child was discovered lying upon the sofa in the hotel parlor, together with a basket of child's clothes, some of which were made up and some not.—Search was made to find some message, but not a line was written, although a lead pencil, some paper and an envelope were found, the latter containing a dollar note and fifty cents in currency.

The child was kindly cared for by Mrs. Leister, until Saturday at noon, when it was taken to the residence of Mr. Charles Cornelison, a young married man of this place, where the little waif will have a good home.

The circumstance has occasioned considerable comment among our citizens and many have expressed sympathy for the child, but condemn the action of the cruel mother, who could turn adrift a babe so young. It is supposed that the woman who left the child is not the mother, but has been employed to carry out an evil purpose by making a way with the child. No steps, we believe, have been taken to ferret out this abduction or abandonment, but it would be a satisfaction to know who is the mother who has made herself so odious in the eyes of all sensible people.—*Huntingdon Local News.*

A WOMAN FATALLY BURNED BY COAL OIL.—Shortly after seven o'clock last evening, says the Altoona *Mirror* of the 3d, a most horrible accident happened in the First ward. Mrs. Jacob Stoner, who resides at the corner of Chestnut avenue and Tenth street, was sitting near a table with her little child aged about two years, sewing by the light of a kerosene lamp. Unobserved by her, the little one attempted to climb on the table, and, in its efforts to do so, pulled the lamp down. Falling on the floor, it broke and the oil ran over that portion of the mother's dress that was resting on the floor. The oil at once took fire and the flames almost instantly enveloped her. She ran screaming from the house to the porch, where her sister, Mrs. Shaw, who occupies a front room of the house, but was at that time in the rear of the building, and Mr. John Ford, a neighbor, came to her assistance, and, by the use of carpets, shawls, etc., succeeded in saving the unfortunate lady from instant death. Her clothing was totally consumed. Not a particle was left upon her person, and the surface of her body was two-thirds burnt to a crisp. She was removed to her room and Dr. Ross summoned. He promptly answered the call and did all in his power to alleviate the tortures of the victim of the frightful accident. During the night Dr. Row was also called, and both gentlemen concur in the opinion that recovery is almost impossible. Her condition this morning was something easier, but not such as to awaken any hope of ultimate restoration of the vital powers. The little child escaped uninjured. Mrs. Stoner is a highly respected lady, and the many friends of the family will learn with sincere sympathy and regret of the terrible accident of which she was the victim.

POSTAL DOTS.—All mail matter wholly or partly in writing except manuscripts and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, local and drop letters and United States postal cards, is subject to letter postage, three cents for each half ounce or fraction. It is the duty of a postmaster to collect letter postage on any mail matter on the second or third class arriving at his office, having any writing other than the address. Manuscript for publication in newspapers, magazines or periodicals is subject to letter postage. Letters cannot be carried out of the mail habitually, except in postage-stamped envelopes. There is, however, no objection to a person who is not acting as a common carrier carrying a sealed letter, whether in a stamped envelope or not; but to continue the practice, or receive pay therefor, would subject the party to a penalty of one hundred and fifty dollars. A letter addressed to a person, care of a hotel, and delivered in accordance with the address, cannot be remailed except it be prepaid anew, at the rate of three cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. Postmasters are not required to redeem or accept for payment of postoffice dues, money orders, stamps, or stamped envelopes, or any currency which may be so mutilated as to be uncurrent. Express companies cannot lawfully carry and deliver letters, except they be so enclosed in government stamped envelopes.

THE CRUSE-KITTANNING COAL COMPANY LAND SUIT.—Some days ago we alluded to a trial then in progress in the United States Circuit Court, Pittsburgh, involving the title to 427 acres of land in Blair and Cambria counties now occupied by the Kittanning Coal Company. L. C. Cruse was the plaintiff and the Kittanning Coal Company the defendants. The land is valued at $40,000. The jury last evening, under instructions of the Court, returned a verdict for defendants. These instructions, were that the only question in the case was one at law. That defendants purchased the property when it was sold for taxes, they had remained in undisputed possession of the same for five years, which fact was admitted by the plaintiff, and as under the statute of 1804 five years' possession gives a clear title to such property, there was nothing for the jury to do but decide for the defendants.—*Altoona Mirror 8th.*

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS; I'LL NONE OF IT."—We do not in the least feel like blaming Macbeth for this expression of disgust; indeed we are rather inclined to sympathize with him. Even nowadays most of the cathartics offered to the public are great, repulsive-looking pills, the very appearance of which is sufficient to "turn one's stomach." Had Macbeth ever taken Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets he would not have uttered those words of contempt. It is really encouraging, when one is ill, to find that a little, sugar-coated Pellet, no larger than a grain of mustard, will as promptly produce the desired effect as a dose of great, nauseating pills. These little Pellets, unlike other cathartics, are really nature's physic. They do not debilitate, but tone and invigorate the system. No family should be without Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

REMEMBER THIS.—Now is the time of the year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, Coughs, Colds, and fatal results of predisposition to Consumption and other Throat and Lung Diseases. BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used in this neighborhood for the past two or three years without a single failure to cure. If you have not used this medicine yourself, go to your Druggists, Lemon & Murray, Ebensburg, or to Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore, and ask them of its wonderful success among their customers. Two doses will relieve the worst case. If you have no faith in any medicine, just buy a Sample Bottle of Boshee's German Syrup for 10 cents and try it. Regular size Bottle 75 cents. Don't neglect a cough to save 75 cents.

TO MY COAT.—Thou matchless piece of excellence—leader of fashion's sway—thou art my vision in the night, my happiness by day. I hear thy praises everywhere, thy beauties loudly sung; thy quality and elegance resound from every tongue. But when I tell thy *little* cost, surprise o'ercomes them all, until I prove to them it came from the great Star Clothing Hall. James J. Murphy, proprietor, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown.

—Bishop Domenec was consecrated fifteen years ago last Wednesday.

Proceedings in Court.

Court convened on Monday last at 11 o'clock a. m. The attendance was unusually large. The first case called was that of Commonwealth vs. James Rose who was charged with perjury, the offence alledged to having been committed in Richland township some three years ago. The indictment was quashed, inasmuch as the statute of limitation, two years barred its trial now.

Com. vs. Andrew Shock, charged with fornication and bastardy. The fact that no child had yet been born, to the District Attorney induced enter a *nolle prosequi*.

Com. vs. James P. Connell, charged with aggravated assault and battery. A *nol. pros.* was entered, and defendant pays the costs.

The case of James Dumm, charged with fornication and bastardy, was continued until next term.

Com. vs. J. A. Harrold, charged with adultery. In October last, it was alledged that J. A. Harrold and the notorious Clark sisters were found in Benton's hall, Johnstown, at bear midnight; that Harrold took them in and locked the door after them, and remained there until an officer gained admittance. The defendant testified that he was appealed to by these girls for protection, and having business in the hall, they followed him there; that he thought them to be children who needed protection, and that that was his sole purpose in taking them up stairs. The jury brot in a verdict of not guilty, and that the county pay the costs.

Com. vs. J. W. West, *alias* J. W. Dale. The defendant in this case was charged with obtaining property under false pretenses. About the 20th of April last, defendant in company with two other young men purchased two horses, one from John Kirsch and one from Nicholas Lambourn, residing in Barr township. He gave in payment checks on Collins, Johnston & Co.'s Bank, and when the checks were presented for payment answer was made that there were no funds to the credit of J. W. West. West, or Dale, was found guilty in manner and form in which he stood indicted.

In the case of Com. vs. R. L. Johnston, and W. B. Bonacker, the District Attorney entered a *nol. pros.*, and the prosecutor, Geo. C. K. Zahm, pays the costs.

In the case of Com. vs Geo. C. K. Zahm and James B. Zahm, a *nol. pros.* was entered on the payment of costs by the defendants.

The next two were civil cases. Joseph Van Ormer vs. John Wagner. The sureties of T. M. Apple, on bond of defendant to secure value of property under attachment of act of April, 1869. The Court instructed the jury to return a verdict in favor of plaintiff in the sum of $1,567.

T. M. Noel vs. Leonard Hollas. This was an action of assumpsit to recover the value of a wagon sold to defendant. Verdict for plaintiff.

Com. vs. Wm. Roberts and Mary A. James, were charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods. These defendants were indicted for stealing goods from a freight car at Sonman Station. A *nol. pros.* was entered in this case.

Com. vs. Harry Fox, who plead guilty to robbing cars at Gallitzin.

Com. vs. Wm. Felton. The defendant in this case was charged with assault and battery, with intent to commit a rape. Not guilty. The prosecutrix, Ida James, pays two-thirds of the costs, and defendant one-third.

Com. vs David M. Cannon, Charles Boucher, and Edward Doubs. These defendants are boys and were found guilty of larceny and receiving stolen goods, and also of breaking into a shoe shop in Johns own.

Com. vs. James Goggin, who was also found guilty of receiving stolen goods.

Com. vs. James Murphy. This defendant was found guilty of having stolen ten dollars.

Com. vs. James Inscho. Charge, aggravated assault and battery. This case was reported in our columns last week. The defendant stabbed Martin Fry in three different places, while quarreling in Washington street, Johnstown.

Com. vs. Jacob Snyder, who was found guilty of assault and battery upon the person of W. T. Sargent, at Cresson. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Wm. Hildebrand, who was charged with malicious mischief in disturbing religious services in Taylor township. Guilty in manner and form as indicted.

SENTENCES.

David M. Cannon, Chas Boucher, and Edward Doubs. Sentenced to the House of Refuge until they attain their majority.

James Murphy, larceny. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for six months.

James Dale, *alias* West, obtaining goods under false pretenses. Two indictments. Sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for two years and six months.

Hory Fox, larceny of goods from a railroad car. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment at separate and solitary confinement at labor, in the Western Penitentiary, for a period of two years and six months.

Wm. Roberts, larceny of goods from a railroad car. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and the costs of the prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment at separate and solitary confinement at labor, in the Western Penitentiary, for a period of two years and six months.

Wm. Hildebrand, malicious mischief. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of 20 days.

The case of the Commonwealth against James B. Zahm was reached on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Zahm's counsel informed the Court that he plead guilty to the first count of the indictment. Mr. Zahm was ordered into the custody of the Sheriff, and subsequently sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and the costs of the prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment at seperate and solitary confinement at labor, for a term of two years and a half. Before imposing this sentence, His Honor, Judge Dean, addressed the prisoner as follows:

As to you, James B. Zahm we have taken into consideration what has been said, so eloquently and feelingly by the counsel in your behalf. You are known personally to myself and to every member of this court, and it is represented to us that, previous to the commission of this offence, you were a young man of a good character.

There probably is not a young man in this town, or in the neighborhood, who had before him a brighter future than you had. You had kind friends, an amiable wife, and every motive apparently to induce you to aim high and live well, but you fell. It is not for us to say what the cause of your fall was. Assuming it to have been through the solicitation of others, who are older and knew better, we can not get clear of this fact, that you abused the trust reposed in you. Every man who abuses his trust, who is a defaulter as to goods or money confided to him in a belief in his honesty, is more guilty than the midnight thief. We do not say he is worse at heart—we do not mean that he is worse at heart—but so far as the injury to others and so far as the example he sets to others is concerned he who abuses a trust is the greater criminal. And we would not dare to pass lightly over your case, we would not dare to say to young men in positions of trust all over this country, that it was a light offense.—There are hundreds of young men in stores, in banks and in other positions of trust where they have the money of other people at their command and they must learn and be made to see that the courts regard the abuse of such trusts—the abstraction of funds—as a high crime, one to be avoided by them, and one for which severe punishment must be meted out in case of detection. At the same time, we cannot go beyond what is really a short term for such an offense. The maximum sentence is three years. We cannot go beyond that. We do not reach it in your case. We make your sentence less because we believe that by the expiration of your term you will have had ample time to become what you were once and what you can easily be again, an honest man and an upright citizen; a good father and a kind husband. That is what we expect of you. We have confidence in you and hope that such will be the case.

On Wednesday evening Court adjourned to meet on Monday next.

SALES BY THE SHERIFF.—The following named properties were disposed of by Sheriff Baumer on Monday last:

Fifty acres and improvements, owned by Samuel Reese, Cambria township. F. A. Shoemaker, purchaser. Consideration, $25.

One hundred and ten acres and improvements, owned by Peter Seymour, Susquehanna township. Andrew Eckenrode purchaser. Consideration, $550.

Ten acres unimproved land, owned by John W. Gillespie Summerhill township. Purchased by James Neal. Consideration, $40.

Two acres owned by same in Washington township. Purchased by John E. Scanlan for $70, and a house and lot at Portage also owned by Mr. Gillespie, purchased by John E. Scanlan for $450.

One hundred acres owned by Joseph Smay, in Summerhill township; sold to David Smay for $200.

One hundred and thirty acres owned by same, in same township, sold to same purchaser, for $25.

Two acres in Cambria township, owned by T. W. Williams. Purchased by David D. Price, for $50.

A house and lot owned by Joseph Yoder, at South Fork. Purchased by P. F. Shaffer, for $300.

One hundred acres of improved land, owned by John H. Noel, in Chest township. Purchased by S. E. Bens, for $850.

A house and lot at Lilly's, owned by David K. Wilhelm. Purchased by Philip Pritz, for $40.

One hundred and fifty-seven acres, with improvements, in Cambria township, owned by Jno. W. Griffith. Purchased by E. Roberts for $2,600.

Thirty-five acres of improved land in Barr township, owned by Joseph Refner. Purchased by Peter Garman for $80.

With the exception of one sale, which was adjourned until Argument Court, the balance of the sales will take place on Monday next.

Dr. Finney's Compound Syrup of Buchu is guaranteed to cure Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, painful or suppressed urination so frequent in old age, painful or suppressed menstruation, lacorrhœa or whites, gravel, gleet, stricture, bloody discharges, Bright's disease, brickdust deposits, dropsy, pain in the back or side, sick headache, pimples, blotches and eruptions on the face, and all diseases of a specific or constitutional nature, regardless of duration, age or sex. Compound Syrup of Buchu is a positive and radical cure. For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg.

The Currency Question.

HARD TIMES—HOW THEY HAVE BEEN CAUSED AND HOW THEY ARE CONTINUED—THE BLUNDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT IN NOT MAKING THE GREENBACK A FULL LEGAL TENDER, IN PAYING INTEREST IN GOLD TO THE BONDHOLDERS, IN THE PRIVILEGES BESTOWED ON THE NATIONAL BANKS, AND THE EX POST FACTO ACT OF 1869 PROMISING TO PAY THE PRINCIPAL OF THE BONDS IN GOLD, THE PRIME CAUSES OF THE PANIC—THE ACT OF JANUARY, 1875, PROVIDING FOR THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS THE CLIMAX OF THE INIQUITOUS LEGISLATION OF CONGRESS ON THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

[FIRST PAPER.]

DEAR FREEMAN—Of all topics which at present claim the attention of the public mind there is not one question of more vital importance to the welfare of the people, or one which is calling forth more animated discussion, than the one set forth in the above exposition. This is the problem which will form the principal issue of the Presidential contest of 1876, no matter how much the bondholding Shylocks may endeavor to dwarf, and overshadow it, by bringing in a side issue in the revival of the old Know-Nothing bugbear about the Papal aggression and attempts to get control of the public schools, as they did in the recent election in Ohio. This being the case, I propose to give my views and observations on this subject to your readers, hoping that they will overlook my many short comings, and consider only the will of the writer.

In the first place, let us inquire the cause of this unprecedentedly overwhelming panic, which is destroying all the great industries of the nation; which has caused this terrible stagnation in business, and is depriving labor of its just reward and causing actual want in a country of boundless mineral wealth, and embracing within its vast area hundreds of millions of acres of the most productive lands in the world, blessed with nearly all the products of the North Temperate Zone, and possessing greater and more diversified resources than any country on the face of the globe.

The first great cause of this anomalous state of monetary affairs is directly traceable to the blundering, vicious legislation of Congress in providing the pecuniary means for the prosecution of the war of the late rebellion.

When the South set up the standard of revolt and seceded from the Union, the United States owed a debt which, for magnitude, was the greatest that had yet been known to the history of the county in time of peace. The Treasury was comparatively empty; and to prosecute the war with any reasonable hope of success required a large amount of money. To meet the demand Congress passed laws authorizing the issue of the so-called Legal Tender Notes, and the borrowing of money on bonds of the United States. So far so good. But the greenback contained on its face these words: "This note is a Legal Tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except duties on imports, and interest on the public debt. Here, then, is the proviso which in a great measure demonetized the greenback and placed it below par. The Government by refusing to accept its own paper in payment of duties on imports vitiated its credit; and by its implied promise on the greenback to pay the interest on the public debt in specie it made a material distinction between its creditors and the soldiers who risked their lives in defence of the Union.

We all know what an amount of litigation the passage of this same Legal Tender act produced. Men who had loaned gold to bankers and speculators, prior to the passage of this act, stipulating for payment in gold, were offered greenbacks instead, and they invariably had to take them, notwithstanding that in many cases they appealed to the courts. But the duties on imported goods had to be paid in *gold*, and the bondholder received his interest semi-annually in *gold*. Well, the importer, if he had not the gold to pay the duty on his goods, had to go to some money-changer of Wall Street and pay, at times during the year, more than 150 per cent. premium in greenback to get the necessary specie to pay the revenue collector. Then the Wall street broker lent his greenbacks to the government and got in return his gold-bearing bonds. This demand for gold to pay duties and to pay interest on the rapidly accumulating national debt, and the uncertainty of the war, depreciated greenbacks and made a rich harvest for the speculator in money.

But this is not the worst phase of the case. A large portion of the bonds were taken by foreign capitalists, and to-day about two-thirds of them are held by foreigners. Now the interest on the bonds amounts to about $98,000,000, fully $65,000,000 of which goes to Europe. Now the entire annual products of the gold mines of the country do not amount to more than $60,000,000. The entire products of the mines of California and the territories since 1849, according to Judge Kelley, amounted in round numbers to $1,500,000,000. As the amount of gold owned by residents of this country outside of the products of the mines for twenty-six years, is not a very great item, consider how much we have left of this commodity after having paid about sixty-five million dollars a year, gold interest, to foreigners since the close of the war, and you will then have some idea of the amount of gold we have left.

The next great, premeditated blunder of Congress was in permitting the establishment of National Banks. I will, in brief, explain this business: Five men have $20,000 each. They send their $100,000 to Washington city and in return, they receive from the government $90,000 in notes, for the redemption of which the government is responsible. But this is not all, for in addition they receive bonds to the amount of $100,000 with semi-annual gold-bearing coupons at 6 per cent. Well, they loan their national bank notes at from 10 to 12 and even 14 per cent. interest, and this sum added to their 6 per cent. gold interest at the premium which gold now commands will make an exorbitant interest. Then, when the bond is due, they return their notes to the treasury and get their hundred thousand dollars back again; and, according to the act of 1869, they are to get it in gold.

As I have already trespassed too much on your space, I will dispose of this act in a future paper, and also the Sherman bill of January last, as well as a few other facts which I wish to bring to the notice of the readers of your valuable paper.

Yours, truly, J. M.

Local Correspondence.

WASHINGTON TWP., Dec. 7, 1875.

DEAR FREEMAN—Everything is quiet in this locality at present, there being scarcely anything to break the monotony of the times, which are indeed at a dull and quiet as a Quaker meeting.

The young lad named Patrick Farrell, whom you noticed last week as having been very badly injured, is steadily improving, and it is now believed that he will ultimately recover. The loss of one of his limbs, however, is a great misfortune, and should be a warning to those boys who are constantly jumping on and off the cars while in motion.

Mr. H. Berg, our worthy Co. Sup't, has of late been visiting the schools in this vicinity, and reports the schools throughout the county as being all open and working harmoniously. Mr. Berg is making friends in all his visits, and the friends of education cannot fail to be gratified that so important a position *has* been assigned to so competent a gentleman.

Mr. Thomas Monahan, of this township, has been an invalid and confined to his room for the past two months or more, suffering with typhoid fever, as well as being otherwise seriously indisposed. He is at present slowly improving, and will ere long, I hope, be able to attend to his ordinary duties.

Messrs. P. M. Woleslagle & Son, of Wilmore, who have a steam saw mill situated on Ben's creek, in this township, are running their mill constantly. I understand they have bills enough for lumber to keep their mill in operation during the entire winter.

I understand that Mr. John Hagan, of Hemlock, has entered into a contract to furnish several thousand oak ties to the P. R. R. Co. If this be true the work will give employment to several teams and quite a number of men during the present winter.

In conclusion permit me to say that I earnestly hope there will be prompt-paying patrons enough of the FREEMAN to secure the long continuance of your connection with that valuable journal.

Yours, &c., QUINCY.

TAYLOR TWP., Dec. 7, 1875.

DEAR FREEMAN.—Locals in this community are rather scarce.

A number of persons met at School House No. 4, on the evening of the 3d inst, and formed an association to be known as the "Rural Debating Society." After perfecting their organization they proceeded to discuss the following question: Resolved, That the works of art are more attractive to mankind than the works of nature. This society deems itself able to grapple with any topic now extant. Any person wishing to test their ability on any scientific subject can do so by intimating the same through the columns of the FREEMAN, or by writing to the Cor. Sec'y, F. D. Ellenberger, Johnstown, Pa. Questions on finance especially solicited?

The "Cambria Scientific Institute," which meets every Saturday in Conemaugh borough, is in quite a flourishing condition. At the request of the Co. Supt. that the members signify their willingness to work at the coming Co. Institute, the following programme was sent in:

Does intellectual culture improve the morals?—F. S. MALOY.

Resolved, That class drills are the life of our Co. Institute.—F. J. STRAYER.

Should composition be taught in our common schools?—Prof. J. W. TRAHERT.

How to teach penmanship.—JNO. E. STRAYER.

Essay.—LEWIS STRAYER.

Several young men of this community have placed themselves in unenviable positions by misconducting themselves at religious meetings. One of them will likely be brought to trial before Con't in your "burg" this week. Another was fined $50, and costs, while several others were fined $10 each. It is hoped that this may deter others from exercising like propensities, as annoyances of this kind have been too frequent of late.

INDEPENDENT.

OBITUARY.

ARGER.—Died, at St. Augustine, Clearfield township, Nov. 27, 1875, Mr. Nicholas Arger, a native of France, in the 86th year of his age.

CRAWFORD.—Died, in Loretto, on Sunday, December 2, 1875, an infant child of Dr. and Mrs. Crawford, aged 4 months. Remains were taken to Scalp Level for interment.

Our Puzzle Department.

DEAR FREEMAN—I make J. C. S nlan's "Epitaph on an Old Pie Woman" read as follows:

Beneath in the dust
The mouldy old crust
Of Nell Bachellor lately was shoven,
Who was skilled in the arts
Of pies, custards and tarts,
And knew every use of the oven.
When she'd lived long enough,
She made her last puff—
A puff by her husband much prais'd.
Now here she doth lie,
To make a dust pie,
In hopes that her crust will be rais'd.

Answer to problem of same gentleman: The woman had 40 apples at first.

Answer to "N. O. D.'s" problem: The farmer received $1.12 per bushel for his wheat and 53 cents per bushel for his oats.

"Loretto" pronounces J. C. Trout's answer to Mr. G'Friel's problem incorrect. I also object to the solution furnished by "Loretto," as it makes the purchasers pay a little over $1 per acre for the land. Here is my solution: A got 180 acres at $4.40 per acre, and B got 220 acres at $3.60 per acre.

I also send you the following problem for insertion: Two boys had 60 apples each. One of them sold his apples at the rate of 5 for 2 cents, and the other sold 30 of his at 3 for a cent and the balance at 2 for a cent. How much did each realize, and why did the second boy realize more than the first, the second having sold at the same average price (5 apples for 2 cents) as the first?

Respectfully, J. M'TAMANY.

Washington Twp., Dec. 6, 1875.

[The same correspondent furnishes answers to several previous problems, all of which except the following, pronounced an absurdity at the time, has already been answered as he answers them: Solution to L. J. Bearer's fence problem—A must build 37½ rods of fence and B 62½ rods. Solutions same as above to the "Epitaph on an Old Pie Woman" have been sent us by "J. F. S.," Altoona, "F. J. P.," Gallitzin, "Quiney" and J. C. Brown, Washington township, the second of whom, as well as Master G. W. Kaylor, of Allegheny township, answers the wheat and oats problem in the same way it is answered above, and the latter of whom (J. C. Brown) assures us that J. C. Scanlan's poor woman had just 40 apples in her basket, while Jas. Ross Cook, of Bedford, is equally emphatic in declaring that she had 100 apples, which he exemplifies in this wise: One-half of 100=50x10=50 and the one-third of 60=20x2=22?=11x1=12. In addition to these we have received answers from "A. D. H." Chest Springs, to the apple and the wheat and oats problems, both of which agree with the solutions first above given. The same correspondent also sends an answer to his own problem as follows: Power arm 13 29-175 times as great as the arm of the weight. Below we publish various new problems in the order in which they were received.—ED.]

Master George W. Kaylor's Problem.

An old man married a young woman. Their united ages amounted to 100, and the man's age multiplied by 4 and added by 9 will give the woman's age. What were their respective ages?

J. C. Brown's Problem.

Two men having started at the same time to travel toward each other, met in 2½ hours; one traveled 5 miles an hour faster than the other and both together traveled 35 miles. At what rate per hour did each travel?

"Independent's" Problem.

Two men, A and B, bought 95 acres of land for $220, of which A paid $130 and B $90. On account of a difference in the quality of the land, B paid $1 more per acre than A. How much land did each get, and what did each pay per acre?

J. C. Scanlan's Problems.

A man rented a farm and contracted to give the owner two-thirds of the produce, but prior to the time of dividing the corn the tenant used 45 bushels. When it did come time to be made it was proposed to give the landlord 18 bushels from the heap in lieu of his share of the 45 bus. used by the tenant and then to begin and divide the remainder as if none had been used. Would this method have been correct?

A cheese being put into one of the scales of a false balance was found to weigh 16 lbs. and when put into the other only 9 lbs. What was the true weight?

DEAR FREEMAN—Please find here solutions to the problems in your "Puzzle Department":

1st. Forty appears to be the answer to J. C. Scanlan's problem,

How to Cure Bacon, Ham and Pork.

A correspondent of an exchange says: As the wintry months approach the hog gains greatly in the estimation of his friends, and many persons who would not taste of his flesh in the summer months are pleased to see the various dishes composed of it on their tables. But bacon holds its own at all seasons of the year, and ham is always appreciated when properly cured and cooked. Opinions differ as to the derivation of the term "bacon." Some wise heads think it to be a corruption of the Scotch *baken* (dried); while others believe it to come from *beechen*, as the finest flitches are furnished by animals fed upon the beechnuts.

There are also various ways of curing bacon. The Yorkshire (England) method is to burn off the bristles, rather than to scald them, then brush the carcass and wash it in cold water, and let it hang where it will not freeze for twenty-four hours. One quarter of a pound of saltpetre and twenty-five pounds of common salt are then rubbed thoroughly into the pieces of the animal, which should be placed in a large tub and covered up closely in a cool place for a fortnight. Then turn each piece and rub in a little more salt. Let it remain in the pickle another fortnight, and the bacon is ready to be smoked. The best way to smoke it is with corn on the cobs burned upon charcoal; keeping up a slow, dense smoke, and not a fire. Then put it in a cloth and wash it over with whitewash, to preserve it from mold or fly blows, and place where there is no moisture, and it will keep for years.

The Westphalian hams and bacon are cured by the following receipt: To six pounds of rock salt add three ounces of saltpetre and two pounds of coffee C sugar. Put it into three gallons of water and boil until dissolved, skimming it well while it boils and when cold pour it over the meat, keeping every part of it under the brine.

Bacon can be pickled ready to smoke in about ten days; but hams should remain in for four or five weeks This pickle can be used again and again, if it is boiled up, skimmed, and a small portion of its ingredients added each time. Before putting the meat into the brine it should be carefully washed and wiped clean from blood, as that spoils the pickle. Pickling tubs should be larger at the bottom than at the top so that the pork can remain undisturbed in its layers until needed for use; and the bottom of the tub should be covered with coarse salt and then a layer of meat placed upon it, and so on until the tub is filled. A good way to pickle one ham—Take a deep, stoneware dish, just large enough to hold a ham, and mix together one pound of coarse brown sugar, one and a half pounds of fine salt, and one ounce each of saltpetre and saltprunella. Then rub every portion of the ham, and pile the remainder of it over the top, having placed the ham skin side downwards in the dish. Let it stand for two or three days; then turn it over and rub in the mixture, and ladle over it with a spoon any brine that may be found at the bottom of the pan. Do this for a fortnight, and if the ham is needed for use, it can be smoked for two or three days, and then boiled. And it will prove a delicious dish, especially if roasted and served with claret with sauce, made by basting it the last hour with a tumbler full of the wine. And after pouring off the fat thicken the gravy. If it is to be kept, let it remain in the pickle, rubbing it occasionally for a month or so. A pint of molasses can be substituted for the sugar, and a pint of beer is also an improvement to its flavor.

Bacon is almost the only meat ever tasted by hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen, and they have become connoisseurs in the method of preparing it. As soon as the pig is killed it is always singed, not scalded, the carcass being placed upon a bundle of straw and the fire set to it to windward. As one side is signed the pig is turned over, and if any bristles remain they are burnt off with wisps of blazing straw. Next it is brushed and scraped with a knife, and washed clean with cold water. After cutting it open the "fry" is placed into water, to be cleansed from blood. Some persons will leave the opened carcass to cool all night, while others kill by early dawn, and cut up in the evening by candle light to save time. The pig is cut up into convenient pieces of from three to five pounds each, reserving the hams, feet, heads and tail for special treats, also a few roasting pieces and some sausage meat. The feet are then boiled tender and broiled as tidbits.

For a pig weighing 200 pounds take thirty pounds of common salt, a quarter of a pound of saltpetre, two ounces of ground pepper, and four ounces of ground allspice and cloves mixed together. Stir these ingredients up well and rub each piece of pork, whether it is to be salted or smoked; then sprinkle the mixture over the bottom of the tub and put in a layer of meat, sprinkle it with the salt and spices; and do so until it is all packed, covering the upper layer thickly with the salt. Cover up closely, and it will keep more perfectly and be more toothsome than pork pickled in the common way.

How to get Rid of Stumps.—A single fact given by Gen. Colquitt, of Georgia, in his speech a few days ago, will, we hope, be of practical benefit to farmers. He said to remove stumps from a field, all that is necessary is to have one or more sheet iron chimneys, some four or five feet high. Set fire to the stump and place the chimney over it, so as to give the requisite draft at the bottom. It will draw like a stove. The stump will soon be consumed. With several such chimneys, of different sizes, the removal of stumps may be accomplished at merely nominal labor and expense.

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CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
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☞Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27,'73.]

EBENSBURG

HARDWARE

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, IRON,

NAIL, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at [6-18-'75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for CASH at manufacturer's prices.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves,

Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly-fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

EBENSBURG

BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS.

JOHN D. THOMAS,

Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA.

John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. (May 2, 1873.-tf.)

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING —The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking promptly and neatly done. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. 6-1.'71.]

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. 10-11,-tf.

THE MANIA FOR DRINK.—Stupid as the dipsomaniac becomes, he is never so stupid as not to pursue that which is the main business of his existence—"to procure and conceal liquor." A gentleman who was ashamed to drink at home and was not in the vicinity of a public house, is known to have procured a dozen bottles of ardent spirits at a time and buried them in different places in the fields near, taking his rounds periodically till the stock was exhausted; all the time denying that he had touched a drop. But ladies are generally the worst, as far as untruthfulness is concerned. A curious fact in the history of this disease is the length of time before it tells its own name. In this respect, again, from their greater interest to evade suspicion, their greater imputed innocence, and their more limited liberty of access to what they desire, the worst offenders are women. Their supplies have to be clandestinely obtained, sometimes from the grocer or confectioner—whose power to sell such articles is another form of temptation, entitled by mistaken legislation—and entered to them under false names; aided also by contributions from the chemist, ostensibly for the family medicine chest, or her own dressing table—medicinal tinctures, red lavender, chloric and sulphuric ethers, quantities of eau de Cologne, spirits of wine, or in whatever form the odious thing with its cant name of "pick me up" can be contrived. The husband, meanwhile, sees her much on the sofa, depressed or excited, given to tears—hysterical—and perhaps recommends the thing she most longs for, a little brandy—and then goes to his daily work, not dreaming that it is anything more than some feminine infirmity. And so it goes on, till perhaps the arrival of unaccountable wine and spirit bills or the persistent going out of the table and hall lamps, or the strange disappearance of the drawing room ornaments, and finally the sneering hint of some house servant reveals all his domestic misery. Even the doctor, in cases of unimpugnable respectability, is puzzled to account for symptoms, and is treated like little less than a maniac himself if he attemps to open the eyes of husband or father.—*British Quarterly.*

CHALK.—It is odd to think that a bit of chalk has to be brought all the way from the cliffs of Dover, before it can make marks on your walls, but it is wonderful to learn that the bit of chalk is composed of the elytra or shells of myriads of little animals, the *globigerinæ*, that lived and died in the ocean year after year, age after age, for hundreds of thousands of years, and then solidifying into compact rock were pushed up five hundred feet above the surface of the sea. The bed of the English channel is supposed to be of solid chalk, many hundred feet thick, extending over to France and cropping up near Paris. Through this soft material the contemplated tunnel is to be bored, the bill authorizing the work having already passed through the house of commons.

There is scarcely a trade or manufacture, workshop or school that doesn't find a use for a bit of chalk. Great quantities are ground up for whiting and putty, and though it is a humble material, yet nothing can supply its place. There is little or none found in this country; all that is used here being imported from England, either kiln dried or in blocks as it is quarried, at about ten dollars per ton.

PAPER BARRELS.—There appears to be no doubt that paper barrels are to come into extensive use as a substitute for those of wood. It is manifest that, their form being that of a uniform cylinder, there must be a saving of fifteen per cent. in stowage, a large gain, obviously, in stowing in a vessel, and also in the cost of storage in warehouses; and they are said to have successfully withstood all trials as to liability to burst, having been experimented with in this way to the extent of four thousand pounds inside pressure. The paper is made waterproof, impervious to air or moisture, and is thus not liable to absorb the odors or flavors peculiar to other articles when stored together in a vessel; and, being about air-tight, they are especially desirable as a protection against the insects and vermin which abound in warm climates, and against loss of flour or sugar, &c., in handling. They are more manageable, too, than the wooden barrel, as they roll at a true angle, while the wooden barrel, from its convex shape, is liable to roll in any direction. The paper from which the barrel is made is manufactured from wheat straw; the hoops are only added for protection in rolling, so that if they become loose, or even knocked off, the barrel is in no degree impaired.

A WORD TO BOYS.—Who is respected? It is the boy who conducts himself well; who is honest, diligent and obedient in all things. It is the boy who is making an effort continually to respect his father, and obey him in whatever he may direct to be done. It is the boy who is kind to other little boys, who respects age, and who never gets into difficulties and quarrels with his companions. It is the boy who leaves no effort untried to improve himself in knowledge and wisdom every day; who is busy and active in endeavoring to do good acts towards others. Show us a boy who obeys his parents, who is diligent, who has respect for age, who always has a friendly disposition, and who applies himself diligently to get wisdom, and do good towards others, and if he is not respected and beloved by every one, then there is no such a thing as truth in the world. Remember this, little boys, and you will be respected by others, and will grow up and become useful men.

DECEMBER, 1875!

LADIES'

MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS.

CHILDREN'S

MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS

INFANTS'

MERINO CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

The largest and most complete assortment ever offered in Johnstown, will be found at

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S.

Money Saved

BY BUYING

BLACK CASHMERES,

BLACK ALPACAS,

BLACK CRAPE D'ETES, AND BLACK SILKS, FROM

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS AND TOWELINGS,

In common and fine quality, can be bought at very low prices at

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S.

LADIES'

TIES, COLLARS, CUFFS,

RUFFLES, AND NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS, always found first at

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S.

HOSIERY!

The largest and most complete assortment in in Johnstown of

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S HOSE, will be found at

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S.

Ready-Made CLOAKS,

NEW AND FASHIONABLE,

Decidedly the most desirable stock in Johnstown, will be found at

CEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton Street,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

CARPETS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, &c.

The largest stock to select from and the place to find the choice patterns, at low prices, is at

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S.

FOR FASHIONABLE AND DESIRABLE

DRESS GOODS!

AND

TRIMMINGS,

There is no place in Johnstown to be compared to

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S.

TICKINGS, SHEETINGS,

Ducks, Drillings and

PILLOW-CASE COTTONS.

You will be sure to get the worth of your money by buying from

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN.

LADIES' FURS, FURS, FURS!

Ladies' Gloves, Gloves, Gloves!

GENTS' GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES!

Fur, Dogskin, Kid, and Cotton. No finer goods anywhere than at

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S.

BUY YOUR MUSICAL GOODS AT

KNAKE & McGINN'S,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE!

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

KNAKE & McGINN PIANO, AND THE PHILHARMONIC ORGAN

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE

PATENT ARION PIANO.

Dealers in Distin & Co.'s (London), Besson (London), Saxe (Paris), Piston Valve, and our own make of Rotary Valve BAND INSTRUMENTS. The best and freshest Strings for all Instruments constantly on hand.

Being PUBLISHERS of SHEET MUSIC, we make this branch a specialty, and always keep a full stock of the latest and best pieces on hand. Our stock of music books of all kinds is complete.

PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Clergymen, Principals of Seminaries, Leaders of Bands, Teachers, and all wishing to purchase Musical Goods, will find it to their interest to communicate directly with us.

Catalogues and Price Lists furnished free on application.

WAREROOMS, **No. 12 Sixth Street,** (Late St. Clair.)

[1-29.-1y.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRAPHIC

SELF-FEED

BASE BURNER.

GUARANTEED TO BURN

Soft Coal, Hard Coal OR COKE.

MANUFACTURED BY

A. Bradley & Co.

No. 30 Wood Street,

[10-29.-3m.] *PITTSBURG.*

Mrs. M. MOORE,

325 Penn Avenue, near 10th St.,

PITTSBURG, PA.,

Will open the first week in November a choice and elegant assortment of the latest novelties for Winter in

SILK VELVET SUITS,

Damasse Camel's Hair Costumes.

Sicilienne Jackets,

Hats and Bonnets,

And a large invoice of

SEAL SKIN SAQUES,

[10-29.] **MUFFFS & BOWS.** [11m.]

Iron City College

PITTSBURGH, PA.

For upwards of twenty years the leading business College of the United States, affords unequalled advantages for the thorough, practical education of young and middle aged men. Students admitted at any time. ☞For circulars, address,

J. C. SMITH, A. M.,
Principal.

☞The "IRON CITY COLLEGE is the *only* institution of the kind, in this city, that we recommend to the public patronage."—*Presbyterian Banner*, Pittsburgh, Pa. [9-17.-3m.]

ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

CARROLLTOWN, PA

Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D. in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [10-1.'75.]

J. B. McCONNELL, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

LORETTO, PA.

Office formerly occupied by Dr. Jamison. Night calls can be made at Post-office. [5-14.-6m.*]

F. A. SHOEMAKER.....WM. H. SECHLER.

SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,

Attorneys-at-Law,

[9-1.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

IXL—THE WOMAN'S FRIEND

THE BEST FINISHED AND MOST PERFECT "FLAT IRON" EVER MADE.

Interchangeable Handle and Shield Combined.

Patented May 4, 1875.

The handle is entirely separate, and can be used for any number of irons. It can be attached instantly, and being provided with a shield the hand is completely **protected** from the heat. No holder is required when using. When the iron is being heated, the handle must be detached. We will send to any address, on receipt of Draft or P. O. Order for the amount, either of the following sets:

Set No. 1—3 Irons of 5, 6 and 7 lbs., 1 handle, $2.00
" 2—3 " 6, 7 and 8 lbs., " 2.50
" 3—3 " 7, 8 and 9 lbs., " 2.60

Nickel plated Irons, 75cts. per set extra.

Any party ordering five sets will receive one set extra as a premium.

Thoroughly reliable agents wanted.

Address **BROOKLYN SAD IRON CO.,**
85 First St., Brooklyn, E. D., L. I.

NOTE.—Sample can be seen at the office of this paper.

JOHN DIBERT.....JOHN D. ROBERTS.

John Dibert & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Main and Franklin Sts.,

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.

Accounts of Merchants and other business people solicited. Drafts negotiable in all parts of the country for sale. Money Loaned and Collections Made. Interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum allowed on Time Deposits.

Savings Deposits Books issued, and Interest Compounded Semi-annually when desired.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Sept. 10, 1875.-6m.

The Great Cause of HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞*This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
4-16-1y. 127 Bowery, New York, P. O. Box 4586.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence in Town Hall, Julian street, where night calls should be made [4-4.-tf.]

J. GALLITZIN LAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

CHINESE ACROBATS.—The Chinese tumblers lately introduced into Jackson street, Chinese Academy of Music are, indeed, marvels in their line. A number of athletic Mongolians appear stripped to the waist, and [illegible] a sort of combat on the stage. At first the fight appears to be genuine, but six or eight finally [illegible] themselves against one man and overcome him by springing upon him and striking him full in the face with the soles of their feet. In this curious mode of attack [illegible] ing like a statue, while the others heavily upon the floor. A [illegible] tables are next brought [illegible] one above the other until about twenty feet is attained. A former whose weight is no less 150 pounds, mounts [illegible] ing in the air twice the [illegible] stage, strikes both feet with [illegible] thud upon the bare breast of standing about ten feet from [illegible] of the tables, throwing [illegible] to the floor. How a man can such a blow is indeed a mystery. Again the agile acrobat ascends top table, and, springing upon turns a somersault while all [illegible] except the lower one, are [illegible] taken away. Upon the one [illegible] he falls with a force apparently [illegible] enough to break every bone in body; but he leaps up again [illegible] ately and turns back hand-over across the stage. Again he climbs the top of the tower of tables [illegible] second lies down upon a table [illegible] feet from the base of the [illegible] Turning a somersault in mid-air [illegible] falls upon the other body, the breast to breast, and bounds off with a second somersault. Other acrobats climbed to various altitudes, fell upon the stage, alighting [illegible] upon their backs with a force that was astonishing. These feats are executed by men in a semi-nude condition, so that there is no chance for padding their clothes. While Americans in the theatre applaud Chinese make no demonstration of approval, but sit looking stolidly on. The manager informed the [illegible] porter that the tumblers are trained from childhood, and become inured to the terrible concussions only after years of practice. He added that many are killed in training, or maimed for life. None of their feats are painful, but simply indicating a tremendous amount of nerve and endurance.—*San Francisco Call.*

A CONVENIENT MEASURE.—The farmers in arriving at [illegible] estimating the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given:

5 yards wide by 968 long [illegible] one acre.
10 yards wide by 484 long [illegible] one acre.
20 yards wide by 242 long [illegible] one acre.
40 yards wide by 121 long [illegible] one acre.
80 yards wide by 60½ long [illegible] one acre.
70 yards wide by 69½ long [illegible] one acre.
60 feet wide by 726 long [illegible] acre.
110 feet wide by 369 long [illegible] one acre.
120 feet wide by 363 long [illegible] one acre.
220 feet wide by 198 long [illegible] one acre.
240 feet wide by 181½ long [illegible] one acre.
440 feet wide by 99 long [illegible] acre.

A box 24x16 in., 22 deep, [illegible] one barrel.
A box 16x16½ in., 8 deep, [illegible] one bushel.
A box 8½x8½ in., 8 deep, [illegible] one peck.
A box 4x4 in., 4½ deep, [illegible] half peck.

The standard bushel of the United States contains 2150.4 cubic inches. Any box or measure, the contents of which are equal to 2150.4 cubic inches will hold a bushel of grain. In measuring fruit, coal and other substances one-fifth must be added. In other words, a peck measure five inches [illegible] full makes one bushel. The common practice is to "heap" the measure.

AN ANTIQUE CORSET.—At a meeting of the pioneers of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, various bits of antiquity were exhibited, and among them "a wooden corset made in 1762, and marked 'Mrs. Hanchett.'" It would be easy to write a sweet little piece of poetry about such a garment, and the pretty form which it once encircled; but on the other hand, Ruth might have been dumpy and awkward with that peculiar sallowness of complexion which tight lacing produces. As the corset is said to be "extremely old-fashioned," it was probably the property of armor which Ruth didn't feel very comfortable; and we are sorry to say that there was also a red cloak, a very old, exhibited, formerly owned by Mary French; and about this we have no misgivings. We have no doubt that the prettiness of the little Red Riding hood of Cuyahoga. A girl who wore Mary with a red cloak could not have been otherwise than charming. The very bear killed by a pioneer, whose skull was also exhibited, would have gone off if he had met her, without touching or tasting her.—*Exchange.*

A NEW MUCILAGE.—The *Journal de Pharmacie* states that if to 95 parts of a solution of gum arabic, measuring 100 fluid ounces, a solution of 30 grains of sulphate of aluminum, dissolved in half an ounce of water, be added, a very strong mucilage is formed, especially for fastening wood together or of paper, porcelain or glass.

MANY have felt the loss of their backs for the want of a little [illegible] their tongues.